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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 210 BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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SHIPPING

NOTICE

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AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	14,989
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	ARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	3,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	3,246
28th ,,	MANTUA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARCHA	8,253
26th ,,	DURBANDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	3,813	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA ..	5,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	3,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	3,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Sept. ..	KARAPARA	East & S Africa. 3-30 p. m.
3rd ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 9-15 a. m.
5th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
6th ,, ..	JANUS ..	Calcutta via Colombo.
6th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO.

10th Sept.	JAPAN	6052 Tons

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka-Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	29th Aug.	4th Sept
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5991	3rd Sept.	11th Sept.
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nireji	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima.	N. komiyama.	5976	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	594 [illegible]	28th Oct	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Telephone No.:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

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(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Alps				
Maru	M. Kametaka	7790	27th Aug.	th Sept.
Celebes				
Maru.	Kurimura	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu				
Maru	Yamanoi	5750	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Borneo				
Maru	K. Orihara	5884	29th Sept.	9th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.

BRANCHES:

Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

BELL & Co., Ltd.

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Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli Balsar, Nasik and Etc.

V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director.
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
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The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Cholera Solution. (Sure Cure 80%)	0-10-0 Per Bot.
Germicide. (A valuable preventive for Cholera)	0-10-0 ,, ,,
Disinfecting Fluid (For disinfection of stool etc.)	0-12-0 8 Oz ,,
do do do	1-0-0 1 Pint ,,
Fever Drops. (Best for all types of fevers).	0-5-0 Small. ,,
do do do	1-0-0 Big. ,,
Liver Solution (Best and reliable purgative).	1-4-0 ,, ,,
do do do	0-12-0 Small. ,,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.,
Prof. Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED.

Rice-Mills with Huller and Polisher, Myers Power Pumps for agriculture, Gas Geysers heating two gallons of water per-minute, Hand Grinding-Mills, Lunch Kits with Thermos flask. Small Electric water heaters useful for homes or dispensaries.

Prices very moderate. We can offer you numerous other articles at attractive prices.

WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.,

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TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
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Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A reliable and honest man for the post of an ASSISTANT CASHIER, only those with previous experience need apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for the Advertisement Department of daily newspaper. Apply with copies of testimonials. Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A competent ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—One senior and one junior FIRE INSURANCE CLERK, must know typing. Knowledge of shorthand and accounts an advantage. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20569

WANTED for up-country Mills, expert Sizing Master, complete theoretical knowledge and long experience essential. Must know Calendering. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms required to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11090

WANTED—A capable MANAGER with good experience of Spinning and Weaving, sale of cloth, purchase of cotton, stores, etc. Salary according to qualifications, good reference necessary. Apply to Agents, The Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, stating terms and copies of testimonials, which shall not be returned.
A 20588

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CIVIL ENGINEER with British qualifications, is open for EMPLOYMENT Please apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 20523

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

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FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. It does not contain arsenic, asperine, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T Th

AUCTION SALE of big lot of 46 C.I. Pulleys, 8 C.I. Rope Pulleys, 2 A.I. Pulleys, and 1 C.I. Split Pulleys of various sizes, ranging from 8 ft. Diameter downwards, 9 C.I. Rollers, 40, Amonia Drums and a big lot of spare machinery parts and iron scraps. TO-DAY at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Bombay Woollen Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dadar. Under instructions from Messrs. Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., the Secretaries, etc., of the said Mill. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO. A detailed list showing diameter, bore, groves, fall, and rope sizes can be had of the Auctioneers and the goods can be inspected at the above Mills at Dadar.
T 20589

WELL established Import-Export Karachi Firm, conducted by all round capable long experienced influential and energetic gentleman desires respectable business connections of any kind especially Sole Representation in Sind Baluchistan of Textiles, etc., of Indian Mills and Factories. Fire Marine, Life, Motor, Accident, etc., Insurances Share businesses Clearing Forwarding Shipping and other paying lines. Efficient fully equipped staff and insured godown at disposal of any likely proposal or for stocking and wholesale distributing to all surrounding and dependent districts and territories through Karachi Port. Best references exchanged. Apply Post Box 172, Karachi.
T R11087

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11062

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

(Established in 1797).

WE beg to notify to the public that we have been appointed second agents the above Society for the Bombay Presidency and shall be glad to accept risks against Fire at Tariff rates.

MEYER NISSIM & CO.
20554

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENISULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

OPENING OF AMLA-NARKHER SECTION.

THE AMLA-NARKHER section having been inspected and passed for all classes of traffic on the 2nd instant, the Itarsi-Nagpur chord of the G. I. P. Railway is now complete throughout and a service of one fast passenger train and two mixed trains each way daily will be operated on and from 4th instant, commencing with the mixed leaving Itarsi at 4-30 and Nagpur at 5-10. The opening of this chord line provides a new direct route between Nagpur and the north reducing the distance between Delhi and Nagpur and also between Jubbulpore and Nagpur by 247 miles, compared with the old route via Bhusawal.

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 4th September, 1924.
20595

GREAT INDIAN PENNUSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

OPENING of the Amla Narkher Section of the Itarsi Nagpur Railway for passenger traffic.

The Amla Narkher Section of the I. N. Railway will be opened for passenger traffic commencing from 4th September, 1924, and on and from the same date the following Train Service will be introduced on the Itarsi Nagpur Railway and on the Amla Parasia Branch.

ITARSI TO NAGPUR (Down.)

Stations	Mixed	Mixed	Fast. Pass.
	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.
Itarsi Dep	4-35	13-50	22-5
Amla Jn. Arr.	10-35	19-40	2-51
(For Parasia) Dep.	11- 5	20-40	3- 6
Nagpur Jn. H. (For B. N. Ry.) Arr.	19-40	4-35	8-55

NAGPUR TO ITARSI (Up.)

Stations	Mixed	Mixed	Fast. Pass.
	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.
Nagpur Jn. Dep.	5-10	18-50	22-10
Amla Jn. Arr.	12-50	20-34	4-20
Dep.	13-35	20-50	4-40
Itarsi Jn. Arr.	19-0	2-0	9- 5

AMLA TO PARASIA (Down).

Stations	Passenger H M.	Mixed. H.M.
Amla Jn. Dep.	4-50	13-45
Parasia Jn. (For B. N. Ry). Arr.	8-10	18-45

PARASIA TO AMLA (Up.)

Stations	Passenger H. M.	Mixed. H.M.
Parasia Jn. Dep.	9-15	21-40
Amla Jn. ((For I. N. Ry.) Arr.	12-35	2-30

I. W. STOKES.
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1924.
20587

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Nagato Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 3rd September, 1924, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Joint Hindu Family property and Credits of NARAYANDAS or (Narandas or Narrandass) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, widower, a Landlord and a Mill Agent, residing at Girgaum, Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

ANNASAHEB NARAYANDAS THACKERSEY, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, also Landlord and Mill Agent and son of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABAR
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,
The 18th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20541

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF NARAYEN VITHOBA —DECEASED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1886 that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Naraven Vithoba, late of Bombay, widower, Hindu inhabitant, who died intestate at Mughbat Cross Lane, Bombay, on the 2nd day of April, 1924, and Letters of Administration to the said estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 22nd day of August, 1924, unto Shamabai wife of Gopinath Ramchandra Mahtre, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Shamabai at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, her Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at expiration of which time the said Shamabai will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Shamabai at the office of her said attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1924.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for Shamabai wife of Gopinath Ramchandra Mahtre.
20597

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 552 of 1923.

AMBALAL NARSIDAS, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

RAMCHANDRA DOULATRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Hornby Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

RAMCHANDRA DOULATRAM,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 8,398-12-0 with interest, costs and interest on Judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th September, 1924, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court F. P. and take Notice also that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1924.
VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20599

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 831 of 1924.
S HORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of March, 1924.

Summons to Answer Plaint under Section 27. O V rr . 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY and METAL WORKS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company in Voluntary Liquidation by its Liquidators Mr. S. B. Bilimoria, Mr. N. M. Raiji, Mr. M. A. Davar, Mr. D. D. Shroff, Mr. N. R. Paymaster and Mr. B. M. Mody the partners of Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co., a firm carrying on business as Public Accountants and Auditors at 113, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) JAMNADAS KASHIRAM, (2) NARAYANDAS GULABDAS, both of Surat Hindus Merchants, residing at Surat, aforesaid. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 16,971/3/0 with interest thereon at 12 per cent till payment and costs of the Suit on a day to be named by this Hon'ble Court, that in default of the payment as aforesaid the said property mentioned in para 3 of the Plaint may be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds may be applied in and towards payment of the decretal amount; that in case the proceeds of the sale are found to be insufficient to pay the amount due to the Plaintiffs then that liberty be reserved to the Plaintiffs to apply for a Decree for the balance that pending the hearing and disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said property with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit and proper.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,
The 18th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. SORABJI GOOLBADER & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
20591

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. KURPAL HEMRAJ, LALJI NENSEY and PREMJI NENSEY have contracted to purchase from Purushram Atmaram Mahatre the undermentioned property subject to an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1922, and made between the said Purushram Atmaram Mahatre of the one part and our said clients of the other part but free from all other incumbrances. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazandari land together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mangalwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. A/169 and New Survey No. 8068 and Cadastral Survey No. 75 of Girgaum Division and bounded, on the East by a chawl belonging to Bejonji Cawasji, on the West by a house belonging to Bhaskar Zooraji, on the North by a public passage and on the South by a house belonging to Dhotre and buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 500 and Street No. 30.

Dated the 3rd day of September, 1924.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
20592

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FEEDING BOTTLES BLACK ENAMEL FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms Apollo Street.

On account of Insurance offices concerned.
2,764 Feeding Bottles.
2 cases Black Enamel.

Furniture, such as—Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Almyrahs, easy chair, rich glass, crockery and plateware, safes with stand, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Mail-coach.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of late Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Guzder.

1 English Brougham, by Turrill and Sons, London.
1 Canoe shaped Victoria, by Simpson and Co., Madras.
1 Waler Horse.

By order of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes:—

1 Hand Cart of two wheels.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, SITUATED AT BHANDARWADA ROAD, DADAR, AND AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO., will on the following days sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Pascol Salvador Nunes and Bruno Francis Nunes, the undermentioned properties under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th November, 1919, and made between the said Pascol Salvador Nunes and Bruno Francis Nunes of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

1. Property at Bhandarwada Road, Dadar, on MONDAY, the 6th October, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 909 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 3751, Old Survey No. 2/3 and New Survey No. 3/1778, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward No. 2739 (1). 2739 (2) and Street Nos. 204, 204A and all which premises are situate at Bhandarwada Road at Dadar at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the Oart of Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora De Salvacao and partly by the Oart of Marthandra Ishvarnath Joshi on the West by the property of Felix Nunes and partly by a private passage leading from Bhandarwada Road to the premises on the North by the Oart of Thomos De Silva and on or towards the South by the Oart of Ignatio De Silva and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

2. Property at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October 1924 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of parcel of Fazandari ground together with the messuage tenements hereditaments and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in the Oart of Kashinath Babaji More at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1874 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1448 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4317 and Street No. 677 and bounded on or towards the North by the Compound wall of the said Oart on the South by land forming part of the said Oart on the East by a passage and on the West by a water channel.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th September, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN BUILDING MATERIALS, SHED, PIANO, 3 MOTOR CARS ETC., ETC., AT AMERICAN JUSAB CINEMA AT GOLPITHA.

Messrs. BYREN AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY (the 5th September) at 3 p.m. at the American Jusab Cinema at Golpitha the wooden Building materials, Shed, Piano, 3 Motor Cars, consisting of "Ford" "Humber", etc., etc.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining stock in trade of the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., will be continued to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhai Framji Suntoke and Jehangir Framji Suntoke, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Khan Bahadur Framji Nesserwanji Suntoke, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of October, 1920, and made between Bai Rabiabai, daughter of Pir Mahomed Haji Adam and wife of Siddick Haji Hussein of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nesserwanji Suntoke, deceased, of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of Sept., 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground paying a fixed annual perpetual ground rent to the Fazandar together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in length seventy feet or thereabouts, and in breadth forty-eight feet or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2996 wrongly mentioned in previous deeds as bearing Collector's New Survey No. 52, and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the Kambekar Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Allana Vehidina and Ismail Allana, and on the South by the property now or late of Haji Adam Sidick and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2583 and Street Nos. 139-145 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Dossabhai Framji Suntoke and Jehangir Framji Suntoke at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. TH. VAFIADIS AND CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SMOKERS, TOBACCO AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction under instructions from the parties concerned at the shop of Messrs. Th. Vafiadis and Co. on Hornby Road, opposite the Navsari Building and next to the Fire Brigade. All the stock-in-trade of the said shop, comprising best Egyptian, Cleopatras Vellahs and other make Cigarettes, Tuxedo, Carrerao, Mixture Fine Cut Tobaccos, Smokers' requisites such as solid silver and electroplated Cigarette cases, fancy Cigarette and Cigar holders, Tobacco pipes, Ash Trays, Tobacco pouches, money purses, etc., as also decent shop furniture such as marble top glass door lines of show cases, large and small plate glass show cases with glass shelves marble counter, double door Austrian safe and Leslie and Co.'s safes with stand, office writing table, revolving chairs, Remington typewriter, steel cupboards, roll top tables, English clocks, electric ceiling fans, electric hall lamp, chandeliers, fancy brackets, Satsuma large jars, carpets, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th September, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24372.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ONE PEARL NOSE RING AND A LOT OF SILVERWARE.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will by order of the plaintiff, Sheth Amritlal Baldevdas and, on account and at the risk of the defendant Sakrabhai Motilal in pursuance of the power of sale given to the aforesaid plaintiff under a decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 3131 of 1923, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

A lot of silverware including 6 plates, 6 jugs, 6 cups and saucers, 6 bowls, 6 small bowls, 2 vases, 1 flower-vase, 1 kankavati, 1 dish, and 1 pearl nose ring containing 3 pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF THE EAST
To-Night :—6, 8, and 10 p. m.
The Eighth Wonder of the World

WEMBLEY
Great and glorious Wembley the scene of the British Empire Exhibition, the greatest exhibition in the World's history. Pathes have produced five magnificent reels which form a complete record of this stupendous show. This wonderful film gives you the opportunity to make a tour of a place which with its myriad wonders is the talk of every nation.
COLOSSAL, WONDERFUL, THRILLING.
AND
THE BIG SHOW
AND "OUR GANG" COMEDY
The young rascals who comprise the 'Gang' present an exhibition of their own. It is extremely funny and essentially human. The impersonations of Charlie Chaplain and Harold Lloyd in scenes from "Grandma's Boy" are particularly clever.
PATHE REVIEW
PATHE GAZETTE
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M
"MOTHER O' MINE"
With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M
"JUNE MADNESS"
With VIOLA DANA.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
MALTI-MADHAV
TIME & RATES AS USUAL
Sat. Sun. Holidays Extra Show.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'
Daily Four Shows : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER & PALATIAL
Novelty
CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW
The Stirring Historical Jewel
"POONA RAIDED"
in 7 Jewel Reels
ONLY FOR 2 DAYS MORE!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 4; 6-30 & 10 p. m.
TO-DAY—TO-DAY
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 p. m.
REDUCED PRICES TO STUDENTS
to all parts of the House except to Gallery.
Sir. Anthony Hope's celebrated Romance of Court Intrigue—Adventure—and conflict
RUPERT OF HENTZAU
Grand Spectacular to
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.

Africa, Eurico, Genoa.
Jehangir, Hurry, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.

Karapara, Bannecher, Durban.
Circassia, Rowe, Liverpool.
Morioka Maru, Kameyama, Kobe.
Aurora, Prischich, Genoa.

LOADING.

Sept. 3.

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Manchester for Antwerp.
Steamer Ceylon for Calcutta.
Steamer Clan Macvicar for Antwerp.
Steamer Mulbera for Antwerp.
Steamer Africa for Genoa.
Steamer Pundit for Java.

S S Africa:—The M Italiana steamer Africa, 4917 tons, Captain M Eurico, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Co's steamer Jehangir, 2157 tons, Captain J Hurry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Capain V O Bannecher, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4320 tons, Captain M B Rowe, Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Morioka Maru:—The N Y K steamer Morioka Maru, 3036 tons, Captain S Kameyama, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Anfora:—The M Italiana steamer Anfora, 3590 tons, Captain G Prischich, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(WEDNESDAY, September 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Colaba, 3899, N.F., 8/9, M M and Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 6/9, M M & Co.
4 Nile, 5260, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
4 Sommelsdijk, 4030, Cal, 6/9, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe 8-9 O S K.
6 Karapara 3722 Durban, 3/9 M M & Co.
7 & 9 City of Manchester, 3566, K'chi, 7/9, K N and Co.
7 Cl Macvicar, 3621, Chittagong, 8/9, J Finlay and Co.
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9, M M & Co.
11 Anjora 3590, Karachi, N F, 3/9, L Triestino
12 Circassia 4327, Liverpool, 4/9, Graham & Co.
14 Malda, 5454 N.F. 5/9 M M and Co.
15 Borderer 2835 Rangoon 6/9 J F and Co.
16 Dongola 4742, Aden, 20-9 M M & Co.
Jend Africa, 2614, Genoa, 15/9, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Kobe 3/9. N Y Kaisha
2 Mirzapore 4135, N F, M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P. G. 3/9 M M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, NF, MM and Co.
5 Hohenfels, 1700, Hamburg 8/9, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Sureway 3287, N F, 6/9, A Yule and Co.
7 Jalayoti 2668, Rangoon 5/9, Scindia S N Co.
8 Orna 2997, Rangoon 5/9, M M & Co. and Co.
9 Colconda, 3203, N.F., M M and Co.
10 & 11 Nurjehan, 3379, Cal, 3/9, T M & Co.
12 & 13 Janus 3078, Calcutta, 6/9, M M and Co.
14 Jalavijay, 2297, Rangoon, 6/9, S S N Co.
15 Barjora, 1908, Persian Gulf N.F., M M and Co.
16 Ahmedi, 1331 Basra, 9/9, S Hassam.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 5th September. Agen P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 28th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
Kandahar due about 10th September, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lanterfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Arctures due about 5th September, Agent Volkart Bros.
Selma City due about 7th September, Agent M M and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Nagato Maru due about 5th September. Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 10th September. Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 28th September. Agent N Y Kaisha

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 6th September. Agent M M and Co.
Karoa due about 20th September. Agent M M and Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 3.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—13 bales wool, B Shrivalab; 9 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 5 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Malda for Leith:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Malda for Constantinople:—2 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Macedonia for Middlesborough:—750 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Nile for New York:—4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 6000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

S S Nile for Philadelphia:—65 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool:—1000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 1980 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—900 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 728 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alps Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 3.

S S Anfora from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana:—75 cases alluminium dishes, 115 cases silk piece-goods, 40 cases buttons, 30 bundles elementary paste, 269 cases cotton piece-goods, 96 cases 101 casks aniline dye, 35 cases wine, 12 cases indigo, 20 cases tanning, 40 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases condensed milk, 9 cases woollen goods, 200 casks oxide, 300 casks flooring tiles, 18 cases vermicillies, 17 cases hemp cord.

From Naples:—345 baskets garlic, 6520 baskets potatoes.

From Marseilles:—400 crates tiles, 106 cases wine, 1400 bags almonds, 20 cases ani seed, 115 packages roots, 15 cases vermicillies.

From Leghorn:—3500 pieces tiles, 100 bottles tiles, 312 slabs marble, 50 cases packing in circles, 14 cases brassware, 20 cases German silver, 4 baskets cotton goods, 4 cases wine.

S S Jalayyati from Rangoon. Agents S S N Co Ltd:—16840 bags rice, 7775 pieces teak scantling, 100 bags cotton seed, 137 cases Cutch.

From Colombo:—100 bags arecanuts, 113 bundles empty bags.

From Tuticorin:—50 bales cotton yarn, 351 bundles mats, 23 bags 19 robbins cardamoms, 40 cases tea, 70 bundles senna leaves.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, September 3.

The storm in the Bay is of slight intensity. It continues to move West northwest and will probably cross coast near Vizagapatam this afternoon.

Monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, South Bengal, West United Provinces Punjab, Kashmir, South Hyderabad, and Madras and local in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, Baluchistan, Central India West, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana and Gujarat.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon and Akyab one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu two; Monywa three; Puri one and a half; Mainpuri two; Gorakhpur and Roorkee one; Chakrata one and a half, Mussooree three Dehra Dun eight; Delhi three; Ambala and Simla one and a half; Murree two; Rawalpindi, Multan and Chaman three quarters; Hannai and Kalat half; Rajkot and Mangalore one; Cochin and Sholapur two; Bijapur one; Parbhani one and a half; Gulbarga two; Hanamkonda one; Mercara one and a alf; Madura and Negapatam one; Nellore three and Calingapatam one.

Forecast.—Increase in the North Madras Coast and an extension in the East Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 3rd Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 3rd Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 3rd Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Cr.	In. Ct
Colaba Observatory) ..	0 01	40 50	62 93	59 19
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 02	46 64	58 11	61 28
Esplanade (Gok. Taj Hospital) ..	0 03	42 59	50 60	64 20
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 00	47 77	..	57 03

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 2.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.747 inches

Temperature of Air	81.3 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 „
Dew Point	75.7 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	84% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.8 „
Minimum	77.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW, WNW. W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	106 miles
Fall of Rain	0.25 inches
Total fall during month	0.87 „
Do. do. year	40.50 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 3rd Sept.	0.03 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sep.					Sep.				
W.	3	1	25	27	11	3	7	15	16	11
		13	32	28	1		19	44	16	2
Th.	4	2	9	27	5	4	8	4	17	11
		14	12	27	4		20	31	16	6
F.	5	2	58	26	9	5	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sat.	6	4	1	26	1	6	9	56	20	2
		15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
Sun.	7	5	20	25	8	7	11	49	20	11
		17	7	24	9		..	..	..	..
M.	8	6	54	25	10	8	13	30	20	0
		18	44	24	7		..	..	..	..
Tu.	9	8	18	26	7	9	1	29	17	7
		20	10	25	2		14	43	19	0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 4 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 52m.
Sept. 5 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 51m.
Sept. 6 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept. 7 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Sept. 8 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h 49m.
Sept 9 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 48m.
Sept 10 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 47m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan has had 0.85" of rain Ambala 1.62," Delhi 2.54," Rawalpindi 0.85" and Lahore 0.53." Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was as usual.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.53" of rain and Mainpuri 1.94." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.17" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 1.00" of rain and Indore 0.40." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over north Gujarat and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in Cutch and locally in Kathiawar. Temperature was very nearly normal in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.48" of rain, Hoshangabad 0.82," Khandwa 0.27" and Amraoti 0.40." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Akola and Khandwa. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both almost normal in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.49" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily cloudy over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85.8deg. (1deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 77.4 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmadnagar has had 0.17" of rain, Sholapur 2.40," Bijapur 0.97" and Hyderabad 0.21." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over east Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was almost normal except at Aurangabad, where the minimum along was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues generally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Madras Deccan, the west United Provinces and the Punjab, and local in Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan Kathiawar and east Rajputana. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.16," Calicut 0.47," Cochin 2.07," Trivandrum 0.23," Masulipatam 0.74," Bellary 0.24," Cuddapah 0.39," Madras 0.15" and Negapatam 0.98."

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is probable in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 2nd September 1924, issued from Simla.

The unsettled conditions near Andamans probably developed into a storm with its centre near the latitude sixteen degrees, longitude ninety degrees. It is apparently moving west northwest. The depression over Sind is filling up, but has again caused widespread and locally heavy rain in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, the west United Provinces the north and west Punjab, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan, Sind, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Gujarat and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point two inches; Mergui five; Tavoy, Diamond Island Babraich, Dehra Dun, Sialkot one and a half; Dalhousie three; Murree two; Gulmarg three; Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan two; Cherat four; Kalat half; Hyderabad (Sind) six; Pendra, Jagdalpur, Nellore one; Coconada one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..	0.85	8.06	4.68	+3.38
Rawalpindi ..	0.85	21.09	19.67	+1.39
Lahore ..	0.53	13.74	12.96	+0.78
Hissar ..	0.02	5.20	9.36	—4.16
Ambala ..	1.62	17.53	19.61	—2.02
Delhi ..	2.54	18.52	18.58	—0.06
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	0.58	16.63	20.22	—3.59
Mainpuri ..	1.94	26.50	19.30	+7.20
Jhansi ..	..	36.79	27.97	+8.82
Cawnpore ..	..	37.82	26.40	+1122
Allahabad ..	..	31.21	29.13	+2.01
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	..	1.50	2.08	—0.58
Karachi ..	..	2.25	5.50	—3.25
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	..	15.69	16.19	—0.50
Jaipur ..	0.17	25.55	18.97	+6.58
Kotah ..	..	37.17	21.93	+1524
Mount Abu ..	0.07	54.52	50.27	+4.25
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj ..	..	5.10	11.71	—6.61
Dwarka ..	..	3.61	11.59	—7.98
Veraval ..	..	11.78	15.35	—3.57
Rajkot ..	1.00	21.59	21.34	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	8.03	16.43	—8.40
Guarat—				
Surat ..	..	37.58	33.04	+4.54
Ahmedabad ..	..	21.99	23.77	—1.78
Deesa ..	..	20.75	20.40	+0.35
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	..	23.55	23.00	+0.55
Indore ..	0.40	25.56	24.20	+1.36
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	..	47.12	42.97	+4.15
Saugor ..	0.48	30.11	34.93	—4.82
Hoshangabad ..	0.82	31.67	37.49	—5.82
Khandwa ..	0.27	19.93	21.21	—1.28
Akola ..	..	25.41	21.02	+4.39
Amraoti ..	0.40	16.95	22.53	—5.58
Nagpur ..	0.02	22.20	35.60	—13.40
Chanda ..	0.00	24.53	37.47	—1693
Raipur ..	..	21.17	38.15	—1698
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	0.01	46.50	57.56	—1706
Ratnagiri ..	0.08	86.72	83.11	+3.61
Mormugao ..	0.01	82.90	77.85	+5.11
Karwar ..	0.49	108.10	98.03	+1007
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon ..	0.05	12.92	12.75	+0.17
Ahmednagar ..	0.17	10.01	11.67	—1.66
Poona ..	..	14.34	15.70	—1.36
Sholapur ..	2.40	10.78	14.62	—3.84
Bijapur ..	0.97	5.66	8.26	—2.60
Belgaum ..	..	40.64	34.46	+6.18
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.09	14.40	17.56	—3.16
Nizamabad (Indr.)	0.68	18.31	27.22	—8.91
Hyderabad	0.21	18.39	18.19	+0.20
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	1.16	121.86	97.75	+2411
Calicut ..	0.47	130.23	80.62	+4961
Cochin ..	2.07	117.70	64.97	+5273
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	0.51	26.45	16.68	+9.77
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	0.74	14.56	18.53	—3.97
Bellary ..	0.21	7.65	5.40	+1.25
Cuddapah ..	0.39	8.13	13.25	—5.12
Madras ..	0.16	13.29	10.98	+2.31
Bangalore ..	..	14.00	13.03	+0.97
Combatore ..	0.05	20.78	3.40	+1688
Trichinopoly ..	..	7.60	7.33	+0.27
Negapatam ..	0.98	3.62	7.23	—3.61

(Continued from column 6.)

Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

1961-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Gordhandas Ishwardas, Hirolal Tu and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Mavarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal Bhaishanker K and G.

1878-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M. Messrs Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D Gopaldas Tricumji v Dayal Shamji and others.

967-19—Manchershaw and N. Manilal Valji v Hathibhai Ishwarbhai and others, Motichand and D.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, September 4.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

52-24—137-24—Wadia G and Co, Ahmed Mahomed Varnava v Nagori Haji Esmail Essakchand, Dastur and Co.

4-24—2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Biridchand and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

59-24—1225-17—Hiralal and Co, Adamji Baboji v Anandbai widow and anr, Bhimji and Co, Manilal and Co.

50-24—472-21—Mulji Th and Co, Karsondas Madhowji v Kanji Bhaturbhuj, Mahbubhai J and M.

40-24—1379-21—Motichand and D, Mukanchand Balia v Sobhagmal Gianmal, Merwanji K and Co.

63-24—4685-21—Manubhai and Co, D Durst v Raichand Shamji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT).

1155-24—Dabholker and J. Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2032-24—J C G Bowen, The Disposal and Liquidation Commissioner appointed by His Majesty's Treasury v N N Upadhyaya.

LONG CAUSE.

4846-23—Little and Co, Colonel Nawab Sir Mahomed Nasrula Khan Bahadur v A H Wheeler and Co, Crawford B and Co.

816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.

4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and others.

1151-24—Mulla and M, Govindji Narsey and Co, Mohanlal Deochand Javeri Mulji Th and Co.

1474-24—Payne and Co, Khanbhai Eusufbhai Bagasrawalla and another v Rajaballi Ebrahimji and others.

1787-24—Motichand and D, Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others, v Khoja Sonji Rattansey.

2049-24—G B Pandia, Maruti Bhimaji Pawar, v Krishna Govind Sayant and others.

2064-24—Manekhlal H M & Co, Abdulbhay Lalji, v Bhathiara Jehangir Nisar Mohamed and others.

8-6-Ct-644—7331-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Sorabji Rustomji Subedar v R H Patack, Shroff and G.

4867-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of The City of Bombay, v Devnaraven Fallelsing and others, Khanbhatta and Co.

501-14—Framroz J Ghadially, Jehangir C Ghadially v Frederick Wight, Crawford B and Co.

484-24—Andrade and C. M M Hillel, v S S Bomanji, In Person.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT).

2071-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hussonlly Noorbhoy v Esmailji Sulemanji.

2083-24—F P Pavri, Nasserwanji Manockji Powvala and another v Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy and another.

2279-24—Merwanji K and Co, Messrs Nomanbhoy Abdulalli and Co v Haji Aboo Haji Noormahomed Kassum and others, Vrajlal and Co, Unwalla P and P.

1936-24—Merwanji K and Co, Sorabji Jamsedji Kukana v Laboo Mahomed Husein and others.

927-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Dameodardas Hemandas v Essufally Mahomedally and others.

2318-24—Andrade and C, Murlidhar Gajanand and others v Pohonji Fardunji Guard and others.

2347-24—Mirza and M, Sufiabai Adamji and others v Abdulalli Mahomedalli Rothawalla.

2378-24—Thakoredas and D, Rupchand Ghelabhai and another v Govindji Maneshwar.

2384-24—Purnanand C and J Shah Nathalal Bhagwandas v Thaker Vithaldas Deram.

709-24—Amarchand and M, Sorabji Motabhoy Pavri v Bai Ratanbai and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3457-22—Craigie B and C, Millars Timber Trading Co Ltd v S and L Sathe, M B Chothia and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2632-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Acharatlal Heralal and another v Sadashand Ramkrishna and another, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1622-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dhanpatmal Diwanchand v Atmaram Beharilal, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

1447-24—Chitnis K and M, Krishnaji Sanaji and Co v Nibisen Dwarkadas, Soondersee and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2085-20—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Hillmorie Gosmani Maharaj Sari Dwarkesh Lalji Shri Vallabh Ramji Maharaj, Edgelow G W and Co.

1340-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas, Mathuradas Morarji, M B Chothia and Co.

2153-19—Thakoredas and D, Bai Fatmabai, Antiua Mawji and Co, and another, Amin and D, Thakoredas and D.

3063-19—Surveyor and Co, Chotalal Ambalal and another, Bhagwandas Govindas and others, Payne and Co.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Messrs, Vadilal Purshotam, Messrs, Chunadulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

2950-19—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Rawji Padamsey Damodar, Jamsedji R and D.

472-18—Captain and V, Manchershaw Sorabji Mehante, P V Doshi and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vishaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Crudas, Crawford B and Co.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Hussein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhay.

183-16—Payne and Co, Kaensabai widow v Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and others Patell and E. Payne and Co.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed

(Continued in column 4.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 17/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 11/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 562.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 622.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 612.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.48-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 82.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90.
London—Brulsels Frcs. 89.30.
London—Rome Liras 101.60.
London—Berlin Marks —

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 2.

Tele. Transfers £ 1/5 5/16 steady
Bar Gold £4.12.1 quiet
Bar Silver Spot 34 7/16 quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 3.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 9/32
Bank Demand	1/5 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 9/16
Fcs. Demand	562
American Dollars	310 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	233 1/2
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	164 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent 53 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 13/16
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 2.

The National Bank of India, Ld. has declared ad interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent free of tax.

STOCKS.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 7/8 plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £ 91 7/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £ 101 1/2 Unchanged
Conversion Loan £77 1/8—1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £ 106 7/8 Unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £ 116 ex Dvd.—2½
Consols 2½ per cent. 57—½
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 47½ nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 3/4 ex Dvd. plus 3/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 55 3/4 ex Dvd. plus 3/8.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 2.

Stockholm	16.88
Christiania	32.50
Amsterdam	11.61
Switzerland	23.86
Belgium (Yesterday)	89.50
Athens (Yesterday)	—
Prague	14.962

London, Sept. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris	8.285
Exchange on London in Germany	18,870,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy	101.40

New York, Sept. 2.

Demand Bills	44,837

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 3/4 3 13/16 for Dec. and 4 3/16 March.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4 3/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 25 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Bullion market remained closed to-day.

London, Set. 2.

Bar gold redy s. 82-1.
Silver ready d. 34.7.
Silver forward d. 34.7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, Idle and dull. London speculators selling, India and Continent bought, India and China doing nothing.

GOLD.

Bombay, September 3.

Market Closed Owing to Holiday.

SILVER.

Bombay, September 3.

Market Closed Owing to Holiday.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay Sept. 3.

To-day reported a further drop of 24 to 32 points in New York futures. The market declined on local traders and hedge selling. New York market was closed on the 1st instant. Liverpool was reported 7 to 15 points lower on the 1st instant, whilst 12 to 14 points up on the 2nd instant. The market advanced on trade buying and improved spot demand.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as under:—"Our estimate of crop condition is 67.7 per cent. Think that price level to high far present out-look."

As regards the position of the American markets the decline has been accentuated owing to generally continued favourable weather conditions there. Estimates about the next Bureau Report received so far are in the neighbourhood of 62 per cent. as against the last figure 64.9 per cent.

In the local market there is a fairly good enquiry for ready cotton coming from Japan and we think that prices will became hardened as the season advances owing to the lateness of the new crop here.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri Markets are closed to-day for ready and forward business on account of Hindu holiday.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

3rd Septtmber 1924.

New York Market, 1st September has closed New York Market 2nd September 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
24.64	Oct.	24.61—03	24.65—04	24.40	—24
24.35	Dec.			24.07	—28
24.34	Jan.		24.25—09	24.02	—32
24.60	Mar.			24.32	—28
24.75	May			24.46	—20

Telegraphic market advices:— Market quiet. Some demand around 24 cents for December. October highest 24.68 (11 a.m.), lowest 24.40 (2-04 p.m.), range .28 points.

Liverpool Market 1st Septembtr 1924.

Previons Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon,	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
14.62	Oct.	13.90—12	13 96—06	13.87	—15
13 77	Jan.	13.66—11	13.71—06	13.66	—1
13.77	Mar.	13.65 –12		13.67	—10
13.73	May.			13.64	—09
13.54	Jul.			13.47	—07
	Egyptian				
19.35	Nov.			19.05	—30
18.89	Jan.			18.62	—27

Telegraphic market advices:—Market quiet. Some local selling. Hedge selling. Trade fixing call sales. American cross rate on Saturday 4.48 7/8; on Monday 4.48 3/4.

Liverpool, Market, 2nd September, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
13.87	Oct.	12.92+05	14.03+16	14.01	+14
13.66	Jan.	13.70+04		13.78	+12
13.67	Mar.			13.79	+12
13.64	May			13.76	+12
13.47	Jul.			13.59	+12
	Egyptian				
19.06	Nov.			19.15	+10
18.62	Jan.			18.75	+13

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Slightly cooler. Light rains Amarillo Dist. New Orleans Dist., Arkansas, Memphis Dist. and Georgia. Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy, slightly cooler.

(2) Small market. Some trade buying. Improved spot demand. Sales 10,000. Trade fixing call sales., Journal of Commerce reports condition 62.2 per cent. Crop 12,400,000. American cross rate 4.49 1/4. , ,

(3) Owing to publication of Bureau,

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-47 Rs. 102.
4 per. cent Improvement Trust due 197 Rs. 76.

SHARES.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Sept. 2.

Chartered Bank of India A and China £20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. £137

National Bank of India, Ltd. £45
Eastern Bank of India Ltd. £6.
P. and O Banking Corporation Ltd. £20 3/4

Liverpool Market will remain open until 8-30 p.m. on 8th September.

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Sept. 2.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	24.40	—.24
December	24.07	—.28
January	24.02	—.32
March	24.32	—.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL.—

October	14.01 plus	14
January	13.78 ,,	12
March	13.79 ,,	12
May	13.76 ,,	12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.91 plus	.04
January	13.69 ,,	.3
March	13.70 ,,	.03
May	13.67 ,,	.03
Egyptians.—		
November		18.95
January		18.60

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Future Delivery Prices:—

September	14.27	—.24
October	13.81	—.20
December	13.57	—.21
January	13.60	—.18
March	13 60	—.19
May	13.56	—.20
Egyptian Futures.—		
January	18.55	—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

September	14.51 plus	.14
October	14.01 ,,	.14
November	13.83 ,,	.12
December	13.78 ,,	.11
January	13.78 ,,	.12
February	13.78 ,,	.12
March	13.79 ,,	.12
April	13.76 ,,	.12
May	13.76 ,,	.12
June	13.63 ,,	.11
July	13.59 ,,	.12

Tone—steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

M. G. Bengal, Good	10.85
M. G. Bengal, Fully Good	11.25
M. G. Bengal Fine	11.65
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.90
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	11.40
No. 1 Oomra Fine	11.90
M. G. Broach, Good	11.40
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	11.80
M. G. Broach Fine	12.20
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.75
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	11.15
M. G. Scinde, Fine	11.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

September.	20.35 plus	10
October	19.40 ,,	10
November	19.15 ,,	10
December	18.85 ,,	02
January	18.75 ,,	13
February	18.70 ,,	15
March	18.64 ,,	14
April	18.58 ,,	15
May	18.53 ,,	16
June	18.51 ,,	19
July	18.48 ,,	21

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 2,000 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot— Universal standard 15.56 good demand
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.00
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	24.66
January	24.24
March	24.58
New York Noon Call	
October	24.57
January	24.20
March	24.48
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.20
January	24.05

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 76,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 20,000
Day's Exports to Continent 91,000
Futures at New York

October	24.40	—.26
December	24.07	—.28
January	24.02	—.32
March	24.32	—.26
Spot Cotton at New York	25.65	—.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.84	—.41
Futures at New Orleans		
October	23.68	—.29
December	23.87	—.31

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17 3/16
Silver Commercial : Bars—Silver Foreign mined 68 3/4

MANCHESTER MARKET

London, Sept. 2.

Market was firm and there was an extensive enquiry in cloth. Yarn market was stiff with active demand.

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 2.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept/Oct. sellers 53/6.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept/Oct. sellers 54/6
Firm and dearer.
Australian Sept./Oct. buyers 57
Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct. paid and buyers 55/6
Soft Red Karachi Sep/Oct paid and buyers 54/6.

There was a fair trade for shipment to United Kingdom and Continent.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. for Aug. paid and shipment 54/7½
Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. for Aug. paid and shipment 56/3
Cargo, Australian for July paid and shipment 58/-

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Sept. 3,

Market Closed Owing to Holiday.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was easier closing a shade better £20 3/8 buyers and £20 5/8 sellers for September shipment.
Cottonseed, Bombay, £ 10 5/8 Sept./Oct. nominal
Castorseed, Bombay, was firm and higher prices were asked. No business has been reported, £ 29 1/2 sellers for Sept/Oct. shipment.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags S/O sellers 22 1/4.
Tone:—Slow demand at lower prices closing steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Months Sept./Decr. buyers 41.
Raw Linseed Oil Buyers, etc., Jan/Apl. sellers 40.

London, Sept. 2.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug./Sept. shipment at £22 1/4. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice, White Karachi afloat at 55 and for Sept./Oct. shipment at 55/6 and in Wheat, Parcel, Soft Red Karachi for September and Sept./Oct shipment at 50/36. In Barley, Indian, Parcel, afloat 41/6 and for Sept./Oct. shipment at 41/9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 21/7½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 21/7½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 21/10½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/0½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/0½

METALS

English best Selected Copper £ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 63 7/8
Copper Braziers £ 84
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4
Tin Block Nil.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 2.

Tin Block £ 262.

BRASS.

Bombay, September. 3.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	61	8	0
Do	1 1/2	61	8	0
Do	1 3/4	61	8	0
Do	2	61	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September. 3.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	3-4	67	0	0
Copper	1	67	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klat		65	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 ..		60	0	0
" " " to 1		58	0	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		65	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1-4		67	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 3.

Market Closed Owing to Holiday.

Receipts

Bombay, September. 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Sept. 1924.

Cotton	103 Bales
Wheat	11622 owts
Linseed	3374 "
Rape, etc	2816 "
Gingellyseed	1027 "
Poppyseed	477 "
Groundnuts	521 "
Castorseed	2150 "
Rice	1668 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	1158 "
Mowrseed	781 "
Gram	4846 "
Juwar	958 "
Masur	31 "
Barley	1021 "
Bajri	2146 "
Coal	659 Tons

RUBBER

London, Sept. 2

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct/Nov sellers 14½
Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 7/8
Quiet closing easier.

FREIGHT

London, Sept. 2.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 2.

Barley, Karachi, 41/9 paid for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hull and for Cargo, 42/6 sellers for September shipment.

RAPESEEDS.

London, Sept. 2.

Market was firm with little offering.
Ferozepore Red Bold £ 21 1/2 Sept./Oct. nominal.
Toria £ 21 5/8 Sept./Oct. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £21 3/8 Sept./Oct. sellers

NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO. LTD.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Nira Valley Sugar Company Ltd., was held in the Company's registered offices, 65 Apollo Street at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 3rd September, the Hon Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas being in the Chair.

The Balance Sheets for the year ending December 1923 and the half-year ending 30th June 1924 and the Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ending 30th June 1924 were duly proposed and passed.

In the course of their Report, the Directors stated that the erection of the Factory had sufficiently advanced in February 1923 to enable trial crushing being made in March and April of that year. During the trial runs certain defects in the setting up of the machinery came to light and these were set right by the end of September 1923.

The Directors regretted that the Company had not been able to show profits during 1923 and only a nominal profit during the first half of 1924.

THE MYSORE MILLS.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday, Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas presiding. The directors' report stated: That the result of the operations in the year shows a profit of Rs. 4,44,189-6-7 which with Rs. 12 943-10-10 brought forward from the previous year's account makes a total of Rs. 4,57,133-1-5. From this sum the directors have paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 Rs. 1,19,815, and have allocated to depreciation of machinery Rs. 1,25,000, depreciations of buildings Rs. 25,000, making Rs. 2,69,815, leaving a balance of Rs. 1 87,318-1-5, which it is proposed to dispose of as follows:—Final dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 Rs. 1,19,815, bonus to company's staff Rs. 10,000, provision for income-tax and super-tax Rs. 32 000, to carry to next year's account Rs. 25,503-1-5; total Rs. 1,87,318-1-5.

In the year under report, additions to buildings costing Rs. 1,19 238-2-1 and additions to machinery costing Rs. 8,22,755-15-2 were made and these amounts have been debited to fixed capital expenditure. The above items represent the expenditure during the year on the new spinning block containing about 20 000 spindles which is now almots completed. With this addition the working capacity of the mills will be practically doubled.

The report was adopted and the recommendation accepted.

RITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE FOR JUNE.

The figures of overseas trade for June are again very satisfactory, the balance in favour of India, after allowing for bullion and rupee paper movements, etc., being Rs. 367 lakhs as compared with Rs. 250 lakhs in May. Government purchases of sterling in India during June were considerably larger than in May, and although net imports of private treasure, which amounted to Rs. 431 lakhs, were Rs. 68 lakhs lower, the increased trade balance is mainly due to a reduction in imports of merchandise and an expansion in exports, says the "Monthly Review" of Barclays Bank Ltd.

The activity of the export trade, as revealed in the figures, has been a notable feature of the first six months of the year. The following table gives a comparative statement of the totals for private merchandise only.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1924		1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Jan.	2261	3695	2139	2947
Feb.	1819	3564	1940	3168
March	1931	4235	1855	3266
April	2027	3069	2109	3068
May	2060	2905	1928	3010
June	1882	2961	1797	2989
Total ...	11980	20329	11768	18448

It will be noted that the balance of trade in merchandise only for these six months has been Rs. 83.49 lakhs in favour of India, as compared with Rs. 66.80 lakhs in the corresponding period in 1923. This very satisfactory increase is one of the factors which have influenced the exchange, but in itself it is not sufficient to account for the somewhat unusual firmness which has been in evidence during the whole of the past month. It is possible that in anticipation of some demand for funds in connection with applications for the new Rupee Loan, there has been some tendency to convert any sterling balances not immediately required into rupees, but when all allowance is made for the operation of such influences as these, the stability of the exchange must be held to reflect the progress made in the re-establishment of satisfactory financial conditions. The improvement in part at least, is the result of the wise policy of economy adopted, and it is all the more satisfactory because it has not been accompanied by any violent movements in the price level, nor has it involved any drastic contraction in the credit structure. The following figures of Revenue and Expenditure speak for themselves. The restoration of a balanced budget is certainly among the factors influencing the exchange.

(In crores of rupees.)

1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
REVENUE.					(Revised estimate.)
117	114½	115	121	132	130
EXPENDITURE.					
138	135	143	136	130	130
BALANCE.					
-21	-20½	-28	-15	plus2	—

BANKING DIPLOMA EXAMINATION.

The examination by the Institute of Bankers of England was held in April 1924, in Bombay, as well as in other centres for the Diploma of the Certified Associate of the Institute ("C.A.I.B."). The following students of Davar's College of Commerce have been declared successful:—

Practical Banking and Banking Law.
Part I:—J P D'Souza, M V Gokhale, J Raj P R K Pillay, B S Narayan G P Chaliha.
Part II:—J C Naha, T R Billimoria, P P Bhandarker.

Economics.
Part I:—M V Gokhale, A Desa, M Sumitrarao, B S Narayan, G P Chaliha.
Part II:—J C Naha J F Lobo, M A Billimoria, P P Bhandarker.

English.
Part I:—J F Lobo, T R Billimoria, B S Narayan, G P Chaliha, M A Billimoria, Krishna Iyer, P P Bhandarker.

Commercial Geography.
Part I:—M V Gokhale, J C Naha, J F Lobo, A Desa, J Raj, P R K Pillay, M Sumitrarao, B S Narayan.
Part II:—J P D'Souza, T R Billimoria.

Foreign Exchange.
Part I:—J P D'Souza, P R Rangneker, A Desa, P R K Pillay, M Sumitrarao, G P Chaliha, P P Bhandarker.
Part II:—J C Naha, J F Lobo, B S Narayan.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

In the Share Market in jutes in sympathy with a strong gunny market, rates of shares showed a hardening tendeney and buyers had to pay a few rupees more to meet their orders. The speculative stocks had more support from operators. In cottons, Bengal Nagpore and Dunbar recorded improved quotations. In coals, with only a moderate demand, rates were on the easy side, Central Kurkend noting a drop of nearly a couple of points. In miscellaneous there has been nothing of interest to mention. Port Shipping, however, declined, about two points. Government securities were practically unaltered in value. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 66/9, 5 per cent Bonds 1926 101, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103/4, 6 per cent U P Bonds 1926-41 103/2.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 90.

Railways:—Arakan Light Railway 70, Sara Serajgunj Railway 76/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 26/12, Dunbar 182, Muir Mills pref 46

Jutes:—Albion pref 110, Anglo India 389, Auckland 271/8, Bally 243/8, Barnagore 166, Birla 10/4, Cheviot 276, Clive 44, Craig 6/6, Dalhousie 435/8, Empire 54/8, Fort Gloster 955, Fort William 402; Gondalpara 945, Hooghly ord 77, Hooghly pref 14/8, Howrah 47/4, Hukumchand ord 12, Kamkarrah 445, Lansdowne 336, Lawrence 589, National 302, New Central 525, Northbrook 60, Nuddea 50/8, Orient 221, Presidency 7/5, Reliance 61/8, Union 585.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 3/14, Caledonian As. 12, Central Kurkend 29/4, Ghusick and Dusha 16, Gopalichuck 16, Kuardi 10/12, Patmohna 2/10, West Tetturya 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/4, Burma Corporation 8/9, Ivan Jones 3/10, Kellner and Co pref 9/8, Port Shipping 15/12.

Tea Companies:—Basmatin 15/12, Darjeeling Cinchona 290, Dufflaghur 13/8, East India 18/12, Eastern Cachar 182, Gulma 14/8, Roopacherra 25, Teen Ali 15/8, Tengpani 16/4, Tukvar 31.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and nine-thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and five-sixteenth pence.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

WEEK ENDING 30TH AUGUST, 1924.

The total mortality 744 was 15 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.20. The mortality for the 35th week of 1923 was 717 and death-rate 30.55 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 832 and death-rate 38.93.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 236 as against 1 and 250 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 181 were among infants under one year of age; 26 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 10 attacks and deaths. Small-pox caused 11 attacks and deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 2 deaths.

The number of live-births registered durnig the week was 376 as against 364 in the 35th week of 1923, and 389 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

ANDHRA LETTER.

SYMPATHY FOR 'CHRONICLE.'

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMANDRY, Sept. 1.

The Andhra Press unanimously commented strongly against the decisions of the Bombay High Court against the "Chronicle" in the Dharwar firing cases. Many prominent journals have come out with encomium of praise and appreciation of the services rendered by the "Chronicle" to the cause of the Motherland.

YARN QUOTAS.

The first returns of yarn quotas from Andhra, though encouraging, when compared with other provinces, are generally deemed to be unsatisfactory, in view of the tremendous possibilities for spinning in this province. 336 members of elective organisations, and 138 Non-members sent their quotas for August. Mr. B. Sambamurty, member, A.I.C.C. for Godavary topped the list having sent nearly seven thousand yards of yarn. Many more are expected to send their quotas in this month.

CAPTURE OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Capture of local boards and municipalities by Congressmen is now the burning question of the day in Andhra, and attempts are being made in some districts, to capture the same. Municipal elections in all Municipal towns will be held before the end of this month, and it is hoped that the Congress candidates will be returned by overwhelming majorities.

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MOTOR CAR
Cox BUMPERS
The danger of collision is always present. Motorists more and more are realizing the necessity of protecting their automobiles, front and rear, also their life, by having Bumpers attached.

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'New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Phone 26106: Wire: "Automotive"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rugby Football Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Gloucester, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
The Harwood League 2nd Dn.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. "B", Oval.

FRIDAY, September 5.

Harwood League (2nd Division), Bombay Police vs. Hindu Gymkhana, the Oval.

S. "Naldera" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 6.

Mrs. Naidu's lecture at the Students' Brotherhood Headquarters, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATHS.

PADMAVATI.—On Tuesday, the 2nd September at 5-45 p.m., at Poona, Padmavati, beloved wife of Mr. Purshotamdas Ishwardas and daughter-in-law of Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas.

Her Gothamna ceremony will take place on Thursday, the 4th September, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), at "Garden-View", Hughes Road, Bombay.

R11088

LEAO.—At his residence at Matharpacady, yesterday evening, Sam Aloysius Leao, son of late Dan Leao, Esq., Treasury Officer, Poona, of diabetes. Funeral at 5 p.m. today.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

Weather permitting, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a selected programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Borneo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on the 29th idem.

The O. S. K.'s European Line steamer "Amazon Maru" arrived at Aden on the 1st instant and left for Europe on the following day.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The fourth meeting of the local Advisory Committee, B. B. and C. I. Railway, was held on the 28th August, 1924, when the following subjects were discussed:—

(1) Reduced rates for certain classes of goods traffic during the slack season. (2) Stopping the Up and Down Delhi Express trains at certain stations. (3) Improvements to the platforms and station buildings at Godhra and Broach. (4) Waiting sheds for third class passengers and watering arrangements in third class carriages on the Broach-Jambusar Railway.

"MOCK TRIAL" AT Y. M. C. A.

To-day (Thursday) in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, at 9 p.m. sharp, there will be a "Mock Trial." All are welcome.

LECTURE ON SANSKRIT DRAMA.

Dr. V. S. Sukthankar will deliver Lecture II of his course of lectures on the Sanskrit Drama, under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the University Library, ground floor, to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Chronological Problems." The lecture is open to the public.

SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA.

The Managing Committee of the above Sabha regret very much to inform the public that owing to unavoidable circumstances, the staging of the drama "Sarangadara" in Tamil "in aid of South Indian Flood Relief Fund" by Rao Sahib P. Sambandam, B.A., B.L. is postponed 'sine die' and the exact date of staging the said Drama will be notified later on.

PUNJAB MUSLIM CLUB.

The next ordinary meeting of Punjab Muslim Club will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the private residence of Mr. Abdulaziz of S. M. Amin and Bros., opticians at "Mahboob Manzil" (Block No. 8 2nd floor) behind the Crawford Markets. Members and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of this Association, Mr A. B. Kolhatkar will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a public lecture on "The Africans that I know" on Saturday (the 6th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, when Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan will preside.

DADABHAI JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, the Dadabhai Jayanti will be celebrated at Girgaum, Kakadwadi, Arya Samaj Hall, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday (the 6th instant). Mrs. Jaishri N. Raiji will preside.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

The Secretary, Poor Students' Home, writes from Poona:—

"The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor Students' Home) is going to give a free public performance of its Mela in the Kirloskar Theatre, on the 5th (Friday) and the 6th (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. only for ladies, and on the 8th (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. only for gentlemen. All sympathisers of the Home are cordially invited to attend. Free tickets are available at Ashoka Stores, the A. V. Griha, and at the Theatre, before performance."

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

MAHATMA TO ATTEND.

Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee and the Dadar Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav, there will be a public meeting at the Dadar Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav pandal, near the Police Chowki, Dadar, at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Friday).

Mahatma Gandhi, en route to Surat from Poona, will alight at Dadar and address the meeting. The public are invited to attend the function.

GANESHOTSAVA CELEBRATIONS.

BY BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. S. Karandikar of Poona to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 (S. T.) at the Morar Bar Khattar Galli.

BY BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Mr Vamanrao Atmaram Hendre will deliver a lecture to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the "Supremacy of Religion" before the Ganpati at Mr. Bapu Balkrishna Bhambure, Jenabai Halde's house, Umerkhadi when Mr. Patil Narayen Kajale will preside. All are cordially requested to attend.

BY DADAR RESIDENTS.

The following will be the programme of the Khandke Chawls Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav (Dadar), to-day (Thursday):—

(i) Magic Lantern performance by the Dadar Co-operative Credit Society at 8-30 p.m. and (ii) Bhajan by the Vishwambhar Prasadik Bhajan Mandeli at 10 p.m.

BY VITHALWADI GANESHUTSAV MANDAL.

A lecture on "Dharmaglani" will be delivered to-morrow (Friday) at 10 p.m. (S. T.) at Vithalwadi, on the Kalbadevi Road, by Mr. Achhut Balvant Kolhatkar. All are cordially invited to attend. Special accommodation for ladies is made.

BY NATIONAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL MARATHI SCHOOL.

The following is the programme for to-day (Thursday):—

At 6-30 p.m. there will be a lecture by Sjt. L. B. Bhopatker. Music by Prof. Dhuraudhar.

BY KALKADEVI RESIDENTS.

By the Kalkadevi Ganeshotsava Mandal, today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.:—Lecture by Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar. 9 p.m.:—The National School Mela. Place:—Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT.

Narayen Mahadev, Ramchandra Bhairoo and Ganganai, were hauled up before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on charges of insult, assault and abetment, preferred against them at the instance of Pandurang Baloo.

Pandurang Baloo was one of the Panch of the community to which the accused belonged. That about a month ago the complainant received a letter in the capacity of a Panch that there were bad relations between accused No. 2 and No. 3. Acting upon this letter, a meeting of the caste was convened, when accused No. 3 was asked to name the person who must have written the letter, as the same was anonymous. She said that she did not suspect anybody doing that and asked the 'panch' to find out the author of the letter. Continuing the complainant said that on the 15th August while he was in his room, the accused No. 1 came to his room and abused the complainant. Soon after accused No. 2 and No. 3 came to the complainant's place and joined accused No. 1 in abusing the complainant. When the complainant remonstrated, accused No. 1, it was alleged, rushed upon the complainant and dragged the complainant out of his room and struck him with a clenched fist on the nose and dashed the complainant against the wall.

Mr. Kanuga for the accused No. 1 applied for time as he was not able to bring his witnesses.

His Worship granted the postponement.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN HUNDIES.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar charged Luxmidas Tribhovandas alias Chotalal Mulchand with receiving stolen 'hundies' amounting to about Rs. 6 000.

Mr. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Deshpande, pleader.

The facts of the case were that on the 3rd December, the accused was alleged to have gone to the Pedhies of Bhogilal Karsondas, Bhagirath Lalchand and Lalji Lodak and presented the Hundies for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1 800 and Rs. 1,700 respectively. He gave his address as B. J. Mistri, Kalbadevi Road. The amounts of the Hundies were subsequently paid to the accused by the clerks of the different Pedhies and the accused signed on the reverse of each Hundi as Chotalal Mulchand. After some time the Pedhies received letters that the Hundies were payable to Deoji Govindji of Kalbadevi. Deoji Govindji made enquiries at the above Pedhies and was surprised to find that the Hundies were already cashed. The accused was found missing, and was arrested on the 9th July 1924.

The accused pleaded guilty and pleaded for mercy.

The case was postponed to the 17th instant.

CASE ADJOURNED TO 15TH INSTANT.

The case in which Mr. F. M. Sethna was charged with using the degree of M.D. to which he was not entitled, came up for further hearing before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader for the accused made an application to His Worship, for calling Khan Sahib Moulvie I.M.D. as a Court witness. Mr. Kanuga said that Mr. Moulvie was an important witness and would enlighten the Court to a great extent, as he was the man who was present at the interview of the accused with Mr. Bocarro, but unfortunately he was out of Bombay, and as Mr. Moulvie was attached to His Excellency's Bodyguard, at Poona it would take a long time to bring him down to Bombay since it would be necessary to call him departmentally. Mr. Kanuga therefore, applied for a postponement.

His Worship accordingly adjourned the case to the 15th instant.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sorabji Shapurji Modi was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 421, as a servant.

The complainant, Mr. Dossabhoy Cawasji, proprietor of an auctioneering firm doing business under the style and name of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., stated that the accused was employed as a Manager of the firm on a pay of Rs. 150. The accused collected various bills of the firm to the amount of Rs. 421 and absconded since the 26th August. As a result of this, the complainant lodged the complaint.

As the accused made good the amount and the complainant was not keen on pressing the charge His Worship bound over the accused for one year in the sum of Rs. 100

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. R. Nuruburg, Manager, Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo Ltd., Opticians and Jewellers, etc., Hornby Road, Fort, reports to the police theft of silver and gold watches valued at Rs. 2,000. He further reports that for the past eight months thefts have been occurring in his firm from time to time.

Mrs. Soonderbai Damoder, residing at Teligali Princess Streets reports to the police theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,750.

THE BANDRA FEAST.

The novena preparatory to the feast of the Nativity of our Lady or the Mount Mary's feast known as the Bandra Feast will begin on Friday, 5th September, 1924, with masses in the morning for 10 days and will be concluded with Solemn Vespers on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 7 p.m. and Solemn High Mass on the following day at 11-30 a.m. at the Mount Mary's Chapel on the Bandra Hill.

Thursday preceding the Novena of our Lady is called "Fan" for on this day a great Carnival was held in Bandra by the Fishermen in the olden days. The streets of Colwad were thronged with spectators of all castes and creeds to see this entertainment of masked men, giants, warriors, seamen with their ships on land, dancers and others clothed in gold and silver ornaments tom-toms and etc., appearing in their parts in the programme as if on the screen.

GOVT. NOMINATION TO CORPORATION,

MOTION FOR ABOLITION LOST.

COMMISSIONER AND PUNITIVE TAXES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when consideration was given to the report of the Committee for doing away with nominations altogether. The Corporation, however, decided not to make any change in the existing rules. The Corporation also sent the report of the Committee about making the Commissioner responsible for the recovery of punitive taxes imposed by Government back to the Committee for fresh recommendations.

CORPORATION AND GOVT. NOMINATION.

The Corporation considered the report for discontinuing the nomination by Government of Councillors to the Corporation The report stated that some officers like the Commissioner of Police etc., should be members *ex-officio*, and that the franchise should be lowered to those who paid a rent of Rs. 5. Dr. Sukhia in a minute complained against the presence of women in the Corporation, specially Indian women.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the report be approved and adopted and Government be asked to amend the Municipal Act accordingly. Mr. Nariman said while there was one senseless minute by Dr. Sukhia and several sensible minutes by other members, he thought the interests of the backward and other classes should be safely left to the elected members, for the interests of the Hindus should not be represented by Hindus only, or Moslems by Moslems only. They all represented a united and cosmopolitan city, and particular representatives did not represent particular classes and communities. He hoped the representatives would take a broader outlook and vision. It was a measure of the kind suggested by him that would test the *bona fides* of the Corporation, whether they really were democratic. He hoped those members who were nominated by Government would make the necessary sacrifice and vote for the resolution. He did not say that all Government nominees voted for Government, particularly men like Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot, who had forgotten whether he was nominated. They did not like nominations, because they did not want interference by Government, when the franchise was lowered he was sure even the nominated members would be able to come into the Corporation. He hoped some lady member would move for the deletion of Dr. Sukhia's minute, which ought to be expunged from the minutes.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi seconding said nominations came in the way of the success of democracy, and they should do away with these, for the electors would do their best to send in the best men into the Corporation. Ratepayers were after all the people who were primarily concerned in this and they were entitled to send their men into the Corporation.

MRS. HODGKINSON'S AMENDMENT.

Mrs. Hodgkinson said, "I beg to move and amendment that the report be recorded and the third paragraph of Doctor Sukhia's minute should be deleted from the report. It is not only an indefensible insult, to my Indian comrades in the Corporation ladies worthy of all respect who have rendered the City much useful service, it is also an unwarrantable slur on Indian womanhood I feel sure, the Councillors will agree with me that the whole future progress of India as well as this city largely depends on the response the women of India make to the call to adopt themselves to the new conditions. That their efforts will not meet the approval of some who are concluded in tradition and prejudice is unfortunately to be expected and regretted. I confidently appeal to the Councillors to delete from records this entirely incorrect and most insulting expression of Dr. Sukhia's individual and archaic opinion."

Mr. R. M. Mistry seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that if they were going to be democratic, then they should be both logical and consistent and they should have "one man one vote" which meant adult franchise. The second part of h's amendment was that the power of co-option should go for while the whole city sent 96 members, the 96 members themselves sent in 10 members, which meant 10 per cent. of the whole number. They were in a democratic city and their interests should not be divided into watertight compartments. He therefore moved that the report be adopted together with the amendments suggested by him.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconded.

MISS LOTWALLA'S AMENDMENT.

Miss B. Lotwalla moved that the report be adopted and that the third para of Dr Sukhia's minute be deleted. She thought it was a pity that Dr. Sukhia should have the bad taste to attack the women members in the Corporation who were doing their duty honestly. Not only were they fit to manage the affairs of the Corporation, but also of the whole country.

Mrs. A. Gokhaley seconding said the women members had not become immodest by coming into the Corporation, and the women of India knew how to preserve their modesty without the gratuitous advice of Dr. Sukhia. Many Indian women had become famous in Indian history, women like Chandbibi and others, who had fought for the country. If the franchise were widened she was sure the backward classes would be better represented in the Corporation. She was sorry that Dr. Sukhia whose community was given shelter in India, should now make outrageous aspersions against Hindu women.

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved another amendment approving of the report, and that in the meantime four members should be co-opted from backward classes and two from the backward classes.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved that the report be referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai also spoke.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker supported Mrs. Hodgkinson.

After some more discussion Mrs. Hodgkinson's amendment was adopted.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PUNITIVE TAX.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the report of the Committee regarding making a representation to Government to amend the Bombay City Police Act so as to remove the obligation on the Commissioner to recover punitive taxes without previous sanction of the Corporation etc., be adopted. Mr. Nariman said the burden of recovering the taxes should not be thrown on the Commissioner, as his own work was heavy enough without it. Besides the people were very much against these taxes.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded.

The Commissioner opposed it on the ground that there must be somebody made responsible for the recovery of the taxes, and no alternative suggestion was yet made.

Mr. A. K. Pai moved that the report be referred back to the Committee.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said as it was the Commissioner was unable to recover the Municipal Taxes, and no further burden should be thrown on him to hinder his work.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said either the Collector of Bombay or the Collector of Income Tax should be asked to undertake the task of collecting the taxes. He moved an amendment accordingly.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Both the amendment and the original proposition were defeated.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-day.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter published under the signatures of Messrs. Dixit and Mehta in your issue of the 25th instant. I am at one with all their observations regarding the Committee of Management and the forthcoming election, but I am sorry I have to differ from them as to the view they have taken regarding the separate representation of the Mussalmans. They took the "Mohammadan Minister" to task for his grant of communal representation to the Muslims of Surat. It is painful to see that out of the total of 50 seats in the Municipality, the "Mohammedan Minister" allotted only 8 seats to the Muslims, (which is somewhat adequate looking to the part they form of the population) but it is more painful to see that even this cannot be tolerated by our Hindu neighbours. Their argument that the communal representation of Mussalmans is responsible for the delay in the earlier restoration of the Surat Municipality has no support whatsoever and is a groundless charge on the communal representation system.

Your correspondents assert that Mussalmans were not so anxious to get separate representation as the Minister was to give it. Let me assure your correspondents that the Mussalmans were always anxious to get it because of the fact that in General Constituency they were always at the mercy of their Hindu brothers. I regret to say that your correspondents who are pillars of the Swarajists in Gujarat, should have taken such a hostile attitude towards the Mussalmans. It is plainly admitted by all the Swarajists of whom your correspondents are the leading members that Swaraj is an impossibility without the Hindu-Muslim Unity and such being the case may I then ask your correspondents how they are going to achieve their final object without allowing their co-brothers to enjoy their full communal rights which they are gradually getting through such systems as the communal representations and the like.

The root cause of the trouble is that so long as the Hindus have monopolised all the State Departments, they will always be averse to Muslims getting a bit out of their supposed morsel. Up to this time Muslims have seen all that with folded hands, but now let me say frankly and in all simplicity that if our educated Hindu compatriots believe that Swaraj is impossible without "Hindu-Muslim Unity" they must not take exception to Muslims getting their proper share in the affairs of the country. As so far they have had no voice in the public bodies and moreover their education was mercilessly neglected. Unless the Muslims have their own representatives in public bodies their rights cannot be adequately protected. Therefore your correspondents attack on the "Mohammedan Minister" is unjustifiable and unwarranted.

However, I corroborate the statement of your correspondents regarding the "Committee of Management." The Committee is quite unjustified in disqualifying two-thirds of the voters. The bill collectors did not come to collect the tax after serving the notice as usual. Moreover a greater part of the people were unaware of the notices issued by the Committee. Therefore, I also agree with your correspondents and draw the attention of the Government to the proposal they have made that the election be put off till February, 1925 and that the voters should be given an opportunity to exercise their rights of voting.

As for the Mahomedan Election I have to say that the present arrangement of keeping only 2 wards for the whole of the Muslim community in the City should be abolished as it does not tend towards the welfare of the community on the whole. In order to remove certain complications involved in increasing only 2 wards in the elections, it is absolutely necessary,—in justice to all the Mussalmans of the city—that there should be as many wards as there are seats allotted to the community. When this is brought about, then only the Mussalmans will have a fair campaign in the communal representation system.—Yours etc.,

H. N. JAMADAR.

Surat, Aug. 27.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

WATER FAMINE AVERTED.

COPIOUS RAINFALLS OVERFLOW. TANSA LAKE.

The citizens of Bombay and the suburbs who draw their supply of water from the Tansa and other lakes belonging to the Corporation, will be glad to learn the good news that the water supply at Tansa has been replenished by the recent copious rains in Bombay. The outlook was certainly gloomy enough, but the latest returns show that the Tansa Lake is overflowing since the 28th of last month. Bombay is entirely dependent for its main supplies on the Tansa and, to a smaller extent on the Tulsi and Vehar Lakes, which are nearer the city than the Tansa. But, unfortunately, the two smaller lakes owing to circumstances which cannot be easily explained, very rarely fill during the monsoon, and as a consequence the city has to fall back upon the Tansa for its main supplies. But as the citizens are well aware, though the supplies of water at Tansa are plentiful, the means for bringing it into the City are not such as could enable the Corporation to give the public all the quantity they require. And conditions cannot improve until May 1925, when it is hoped the Tansa Extension Scheme will be completed. But till then the Corporation has to supplement its supplies from Tansa, by all the water it can draw from the two smaller lakes. The Powai Lake has been overflowing since the end of August, last, but this does not count in the scheme of the Bombay's water supply. The bumper rains with which the city has been favoured recently have nearly filled the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, and these supplies should place Bombay beyond want. At any rate the danger of a water famine, with which the city was threatened, are minimised to a great extent, and the future now is not so hopeless as it would have been, otherwise. In fact, it might be said, with some degree of certainty, that as the rainy season has not yet come to an end, and there is every likelihood of more rain in the near future there is a good chance of the lakes filling in, and thus placing the city beyond reasonable want.

TENDERS FOR ROAD SWEEPERS.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding tenders for road sweepers of several types:

"The Pioneer machine which consists of a sweeper and dust collector combined. This machine is attached to the rear of a motor lorry and it automatically sweeps the road and deposits all sweepings in the motor vehicle. The cost of this machine is not great, and it can be so arranged that when one motor is full and goes to discharge its load, the sweeper can be attached to another vehicle and kept in work. (2) The other type of machine offered is the Karrier Sweeper, which is more expensive but is a self-contained unit consisting of a sweeper and a collector, the capacity of the dust-bin being 90 c. ft. It may be noted that in the original tender, Turner, Hoare and Co., Ltd., who are the Agents for the Karrier machines, quote Rs. 19,225 for the Karrier Machine, while Macbeth Bros. & Co. tendered for identically the same machine at Rs. 17,612. After this tender had been received, the English representative of the Karrier Co. called to see the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, who pointed out the difference in prices quoted. He thereupon, submitted the attached letter reducing the price to Rs. 16,075. For the Pioneer Machine two firms have put in their tenders, viz., Jessop & Co. and John Fleming & Co. The price quoted by the former is Rs. 11 260 and that quoted by the latter is Rs. 9,120. After a careful consideration of all the tenders, I am of opinion that a Pioneer Machine should be purchased from John Fleming & Co. as an experimental measure, at a cost of Rs. 9,120."

Mr. Tairsee said the makers should give them a demonstration before the Corporation purchased the machine, as even the agents had no sample machine to show them.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy said bullock driven machines were good enough for their needs, as they did not want to clean big roads but ony small roads, which were not tarred or asphalted.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot agreed with Mr Tairsee that a demonstration should be given to the Corporation before they purchased the machine.

Mr. Kanji said the makers were quoting a low rate.

Mr. Tairsee said they were not quoting a low rate, and the Corporation must have a demonstration.

The Commissioner said according to the catalogue the machine could suck in about 80 tons of liquid mud in a working day, etc.

The Chairman: It is what they themselves say! (Laughter). He said they should pass a resolution to the effect that the Commissioner should arrange for a demonstration.

The Commissioner: I don't think the Company will do it.

Mr. Chinoy: Then we will go in for the ordinary bullock driven machines.

The Commissioner said they might give a demonstration if the Corporation would buy the machine if they were satisfied after a demonstration was given.

Mr. Chinoy: That is it.

Mr. Tairsee: At the price ruling on that day!

Mr. Kanji: The benefit of the reduction should be given to us.

Mr. Tairsee: I am not satisfied with the price.

Ultimately the Company was asked to give a demonstration of the machine before the Standing Committee.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

REPORT OF RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

The following report of the flood relief work of the Ramakrishna Mission has been sent to us for publication:—

The public are already aware of the magnitude of the distress caused by the recent floods in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Malabar districts of Southern India. We have been issuing weekly reports showing the work done at these centres. To sum up, we have collected Rs. 9,885/11/10, opened 11 centres covering over 100 villages, relieved over 10,000 poor people of all classes, distributed 20,000 measures of grain, 1,500 clothes, built 150 huts, expended Rs. 10,507/7/9, leaving to-day a balance of Rs. 9,378/4/1. At these places there is a very urgent need of hut-building materials for the homeless and clothes for those rendered naked.

At the request of friends who spoke of the keen and acute distress in Malabar, and on confirmation by the Collector of the district we are sending two workers to-day.

For the work still to be done in centres under our charge not less than Rs. 30,000 more is needed. We take this opportunity to express our thanks to the generous public who have till now helped us to carry on the work and to appeal again to extend their helping hand in relieving thousands of our destitute brethren.

Clothes are also welcome and subscriptions, however small, may be sent to:—

(1) The President, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur, Howrah, Bengal.

(2) The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mutt, Udhbodhan Office, Bagh Bazaar P.O., Calcutta.

(3) The President, Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, Madras.

(4) The President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay, No. 12.

FLOOD RELIEF

MAHATMA SENDS THREE BALES OF CLOTHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SALEM, Sept. 2.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has received from Mr. Gandhi three bales of clothes valued at 9 thousands rupees to be distributed among the destitute in the flooded area. Mr. Rajagopalachari left for Calicut to take up the relief work there.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND. BOMBAY.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The 4th List of Contributions acknowledged up to 31st August 1924, has been sent to us for publication by Mr. Devadhar. Below we publish the names only of the contributors who have paid Rs. 50 and over:—

Messrs Burorji Pestonji & Sons, Bombay 50; Messrs Blaschek & Co., Bombay 100; Collections by Capt. Rs. S. Murphy, Jubbulpore 179/11/9; Mr. S. V. Pant Vaidya, Sitkarpur 50; Mr. C. J. Collings, Bombay 100; Trustees of the late Mr. Sorabji Manekji Sethna Trust Funds, Bombay 300; Bai Jaiji Dunjibhoy Sethna, Bombay 100; Collections by the Thana Bai Association, Thana, 125; Mr. D. N. Sirur, Bombay 100; Seth Hirchand Nemchand, Sholapur 100; Seth Luxmidas Pragji, Bombay 51; Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Bombay 101; Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Bombay 100; Mr. J. M. Talyarkhan, Bombay 101; Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, Bombay 101; Through Mr. A. V. Thakkar on behalf of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, 85; Mr. D. Sett, Bombay 50; Mr. J. B. Bombay 100; Mr. B. F. Wadia Bombay 100; Mr. Hormusji N. Khambatta, Bombay 100; Messrs Anandji Wallabhadas & Co. Bombay 51; Mr. Trikamji Narsi, Bombay 100; Mr. Manubhai Rangildas, Bombay 251; Mr. Hormusji Manchershah & Mrs. Manockbai, Bombay 100; Sympathiser, Bombay 100; Seth Varijdas Bhaidas, Bombay 51; Collections from the staff and students of the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bombay 110/8; Staff and students of the St. Columba Girls' High School, Bombay 89; Through the Treasury Officer, Ratnagiri 182/14/11; Through Mr. B. K. Uzgare, Bombay 75/2/6; Anonymous contributor, Bombay 50; Anonymous contributor, Bombay 100; Messrs Purbhoodas Jeevandas, Bombay 100; "Om", Bombay 101; Lady Vithaldas Thackersey, Bombay 500; A donor Bombay 50; Mr. J. C. Cornelius, Bombay 50; A Zoroastrian Office, Bombay 100; Mr. Kalyanji Chaturbhuj, Bombay 100; Staff of the Sun Life Assurance Co., Bombay through Mr. K. S. Sreenivasa Iyer, Dadar 100; Collections though volunteers:—Collections through Mr. N. Vaidyanathan, Bombay C. Collections by Nayar Samaj, Bombay 171; Collections by Nayar Samaj, 2nd collections 120; Collections by N. Tirumalachari, Bombay 127/8; Collections by N. Vaidyanathan through his friend Mr. P. B. S. Iyer, Lloyd Bank 150; Cloth contributions:—Seth Khatri Kesbavji Hcrji, cloth worth 120; A Madrasee sympathiser, Bombay cloth worth about 200; Seth Dosabhai Macanlall 400 lbs. of cloth worth about 400; Bai Dunbaiji Manekji Sethna, Bombay 50; Mr. A. O Koreishi, Collector, Dhulia 25; Total collections Rs. 7,412/13/2; Promises of contributions Rs. 698; Total Rs. 8,110/13/2; Amount previously acknowledged in the 3rd list 16,298/0/2; Grand total Rs. 24,508/13/4.

THE B. B. & C. I. RLY. TIME TABLE.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Ptshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	20 25*	7 0

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

A Chinsura message of 2nd September says the Bengal Government School Teachers' Association, Hooghly, has decided to raise an obelisk to perpetuate the memory of late Dr. T. O. D. Dunn, Director of Public Instruction Bengal.—A.P.

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BOMBAY No. 1.

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The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1924.

AFRAID OF MR. HORNIMAN.

It is impossible adequately to characterise the attitude adopted by the Government of India in respect of Mr. B G. Horniman. When he was callously dragged from a sick-bed five years ago and deported by a gross abuse of the provisions of an emergency legislation intended to be applied to the enemies of the Empire, Mr. Montagu, questioned in the Commons, specified two "offences" for which Mr. Horniman was despotically deprived of his liberty. These were that he published in "The Chronicle" a telegram from its Delhi correspondent regarding the use of soft-nosed bullets by the military and that he distributed his paper free among British troops. Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Board of Directors, promptly and effectively showed how baseless these charges were. The Government, however, would not recognise the error of their way and would neither permit Mr. Horniman to return to Bombay nor accept his challenge of an open trial. For five years this outrage on the principles of justice and individual liberty remained unredressed until in February last the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution demanding the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return. Though a few weeks later a similar resolution was defeated by a few votes with the help of the official bloc, both the speeches and voting on the non-official side clearly and emphatically voiced tehe public demand for Mr. Horniman's return. The answers given by the Home Member to the questions asked by Messrs. Chamanlal and Sinha in the Assembly yesterday on the subject reveal at once what scant respect the autocrats of the Government of India have for the resolutions of the Assembly and the wishes of the public and the utter lack of a sense of justice and fair-play which characterises their attitude in regard to Mr. Horniman. Mr Horniman has in his rejoinder effectively disposed of the reckless charges made by Sir Maurice Hayward in his amazing speech. Yet Government according to Sir Alexander Muddiman, will neither withdraw these charges nor give Mr Horniman the opportunity of meeting them in a Court of Law. Evidently, like Sir Maurice Hayward, all that Sir Alexander is also concerned about is that charges and allegations recklessly made, should be maintained not proved or justified. And such is the attitude of the Home Member of a Government presided over by an ex-Lord Chief Justice of England! What Sir Malcolm Hailey cleverly but vainly sought to conceal, the clumsiness of Sir Alexander Muddiman has brought into relief, namely, that the only explanation of the Government's refusal to permit Mr. Hornimans to return to India is that the bureaucracy is afraid of him, afraid of putting him on his trial, afraid of his courageous advocacy of India's cause. That one true English friend of India should inspire it with such fear as to make it responsible for an action repugnant to all the traditions of justice and fair-play, is at once its own condemnation and a measure of the gulf that divides it from the people.

POVERTY AND BRITISH RULE.

The absurdity of attempting to govern a country by an alien executive, which is not responsible to the elected representatives of the people, does not need to be demonstrated by an elaborate and costly enquiry like the one which recently sat at Simla. In most countries it is the privilege of the executive Government to appoint from time to time commissions of enquiry. The main object of such commissions is to overhaul official ideas on any particular subject because they have been found deficient or harmful, and to extricate the Government from the ruts in which they have fallen. This privilege could not be denied to a Government, which was formed out of the elected representatives of the people, but when it is exercised by an irresponsible executive there is the need of the greatest watchfulness. For the enquiries are bound to be infructuous involving waste of efforts and misdirection of funds. These committees may be a curious product of official mind calculated to secure some results which officialdom seeks and not any public benefit. The harm to public interests from such misapplication of executive powers could not be better illustrated than by the terms of reference and the personnel of the Taxation Committee, about which everything from the public point of view is wrong. The Taxation Committee is an outcome altogether of official effort, and it is impossible not to contrast the action taken in India in this direction and that taken in free countries, where the Government is in greater accord with public opinion and attempts both to carry out public will and to promote public good. There is a Taxation Commission at present sitting in the United Kingdom, whose terms of reference are clearly directed at an attempt to reduce the burden of taxation and to study the effects of the present system of taxation on industry and the employment of the people. It is further required to study the methods of dealing with public debt with a view to reduce its volume and arrange for its repayment. In the Indian enquiry the Committee is directed to search for alternative, that is, new sources of taxation. In England a vast amount of material is available from the census of production and from particulars collected by the Board of Trade with regard to the wealth of the country and the income of the different classes of the community, and hence the incidence of taxation could be properly ascertained, specially with reference to the equity of any particular imposts. The Committee appointed in India is asked to see whether the taxation system is scientific and equitable, —a task, which it cannot perform in the absence of ascertained facts with regard to the economic conditions of the people.

The solicitude of a Government for the well-being of the people in their charge can be usually judged by the efforts directed towards constructive remedies to make life easier for all classes of the community, particularly for the poor who form the majority. The action of the Government of India in appointing this Committee, therefore, contrasts with their absolute disregard of the depression of trade and bad times in industry, through which the country is passing at the moment. It will be out of place to point out the defects in the economic policy of the Government of India or the absence of any well-conceived economic policy, but it is impossible not to draw public attention to the fact that in the face of humiliating comparisons, which are constantly made to the disadvantage of agriculture and industry of this country, the Government have not raised their little finger to institute an enquiry into the causes of, and to secure measures calculated to improve, the present conditions. We have been told that one acre of wheat in India produces one-fourth or one-fifth of the amount produced in U. S. A., or Canada, and much less than any other wheat-producing country throughout the world. We constantly hear that one woman worker in the cotton industry in Lancashire does the work, which in India four men are required to do. We have been told similar tales with regard to the jute industry, with regard to the coal mines, and we are asked to believe that the per head production of an Indian employed in any capacity is less than the result of the labour of an individual in other countries. Such comparisons are made frequently to stifle the demand of those who want quicker economic progress in the country and to justify the exclusion of Indians from positions of responsibility. The self-respect of the nation demands that these facts should be carefully ascertained, and wherever there are defects, which can be remedied efforts should be made to remedy them. In the United Kingdom, which, those who justify the administration in India claim, has supplied the model for the Indian administration, a Commission has been recently appointed to find out to what extent English industry fails to compete with the Continental industry with regard to the efficiency of machinery and labour and the availability of capital and in respect of exchange. Much attention is to be paid by the Committee, which has been recently appointed by the Labour Government, to the question of unemployment. The question of unemployment appears bigger in an industrial country, but it also faces an agricultural country like India. If there is widespread unemployment, it means reduced resources for the community, and consequently the driving down of the standard of life of the masses. There are visible signs in India that the standard of life of the community, particularly of the poorer section, is gradually but surely being driven down. We have ample proof of his phenomenon in the reduced physical vitality of the majority of the people, which exposes them to the ravages of every epidemic and which involves a terrific human cost by the wiping out of a large mass of the population as during the last influenza epidemic. Census reports have repeatedly disclosed the fact that a growingly larger number of people is being transferred from the class of tenants to the class of landless labourers seeking livelihood from occasional employment in the fields, but being thrown out of employment at the first signs of failure of rains. Men and women are in India living at the moment in reduced circumstances and are being stunted in stature. It is impossible to believe that their mental life and the fabric of social organization, which holds them together, is not affected by the physical deterioration.

It was, therefore, in the interest of the masses that an elaborate economic enquiry should have been instituted long ago. It ought to be insisted upon now without any further loss of time. It is surprising that resistance to this demand should come from the officials, who have always claimed to be the guardians of the masses against their exploitation by the intelligentsia. Those, who have for over a generation justified their political power by the bogey of "Vakil-raj" which would succeed them, cannot with good grace withstand the demand for an active ameliorative campaign as a result of a comprehensive enquiry. It is impossible to understand the working of the official mind in this respect. During the Delhi session of the Assembly when Mr. D. Chamanlal pointed out, that after 150 years of British rule there was a large section of the people which managed to live on less than one anna a day, the Finance Member promptly repudiated the figures. When Prof. Richards, Under-Secretary of State in Parliament, gave the figure of Rs. 60 a year as the average income of the Indian people the Government of India during the May session in response to a question by Mr. Raju through Sir Basil Blackett emphatically denied their acceptance of this figure. We would like to know what information the Government of India have at the present moment to deny every estimate which has been put forward. They could only repudiate an estimate as incorrect when they have a reliable estimate of their own, and if they have one, then, why are they concealing it in spite of popular demand? If the estimate does not exist, why are they shirking an economic enquiry which alone can give a correct estimate?

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY.

Thousands of the citizens of Bombay anxiously awaited last week the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to their city. And if the rousing popular ovations accorded to him have left no doubt as to his unquestioned leadership of the country, the actual results of his very brief stay in Bombay have surpassed all expectations. In welcoming the Mahatma to this city we expressed the hope that he would be able to eliminate differences and promote unity between different sections of Indian nationalists. It is, therefore, highly gratifying to note that with every day that the Mahatmaji has passed in Bombay this hope has been substantially nearing fulfilment. Perhaps the enthusiastic meeting held to offer Bombay's welcome to the Mahatma at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday last showed even more than the cosmopolitan character of the Corporation address meeting the intense desire of politicians of all shades to work under his leadership. It is rare indeed to see Swarajists and No-changers, Conventionists and Moderates speaking on any platform which may have the remotest connection with politics, and rarer still to see them vying with one another in doing honour to one whose lot it has always been to be alternatively applauded and criticised in superlative terms. The Mahatma's message to Bombay has been one of unity, not only between the two wings of the Congress but also between Congressmen and Co-operators. He has reaffirmed his unaltered decision not to divide the country at the Belgaum Congress, has emphasised the inwardness and the importance of non-violence, which is the connecting link between all political parties, and has urged the necessity of preparing the nation for Swaraj by fulfilling the threefold programme of khadi, untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity. Dr. Besant, who by a curious coincidence arrived in Bombay on the same day as the Mahatma has in a Madras interview expressed her warm gratification at the conversation she had with him and specially with his desire for a year of peaceful co-operation between all parties. This again well accords with the one year's programme sketched by the Mahatma at the Excelsior Theatre and in his article on "One Programme" recently published in "Young India." The work of the Congress has perhaps suffered by nothing more than by the factious dissensions between the two parties for well nigh two years past. Let us hope that the negotiations opened by the Mahatma with the leaders of all parties will soon be brought to a successful issue and he will be enabled to unite all workers together once again under the banner of the Congress.

ANOTHER PARTY

It is strange that while the Independents and Moderates of Bengal have helped the Swarajists to achieve what is not merely a Swarajist, but a nationalist, victory, the Independents in the Assembly are forming a party of their own. No doubt, this party is a wing of the Nationalist Party and it is even hinted that the new group will assist the consolidation of the Nationalist Party. But not all the members of the new group belong to the Nationalist Party while its policy remains still obscure. If it is to carry out the work of the larger group, it would be superfluous; if it is to thwart its existence, it would be harmful. We cannot believe that the party has been formed because the independent members of the Assembly wish to organise their forces to counteract the compact Swarajist *bloc*. The Independents, till now, have often remained independent not merely of the Swarajists but of the other Independents. What, however, was particularly creditable was the admirable way in which a majority of them co-operated with the Swarajists at Delhi to the constant irritation of the Anglo-Indian Press which characterised their patriotic endeavour to secure a united front as a political *"harikeri,"* and the sheer despair of the Government. It was an essay in political and communal unity that was attempted at Delhi and its educative effects are likely to be much more enduring than its more obvious and dazzling successes. The Swarajist leader attempted to preserve the solidarity of the Nationalist Party often even at the risk of displeasure of his followers or misrepresentation outside and it is now the duty of the Independents to maintain that solidarity and reciprocate the friendly gesture of the Swarajists. We trust that with patriotic men like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah in the new group, the formation of the group will prove no hindrance to concerted action on the part of the non-official opposition.

Notes of the Day.

The Bogey of "Civil War."

It is not the first time that the "Times" has tried to raise the bogey of "civil war" in India. That bogey has been trotted forth by the journal every time there has been talk of relaxing the grip of the British bureaucracy on this country and hastening the progress of the latter on the road to self-government. The journal insinuates that the Muslims and "vigorous and militant" communities like the Sikhs and the Marathas, who have been accorded special representation in the existing constitution, are not disposed to view with favour the demand for a radical change in the constitution. But, is this a fact? Are the Khilafat Committee and the All-India Muslim League, the only two representative organisations which can claim to speak on behalf of the Muslim community, opposed to the demand for self-government? Are the Sikhs or the Marathas or any other "non-Brahmin" communities opposed to this demand? If it is only a question of communal representation are the "Times" and those political sections in England for whom it speaks, prepared to acquiesce in the demands of the Indian people, if the principle of communal representation is maintained intact in the constitution? We know they are not, because they are enamoured of communal representation not for its own sake but because of the opportunity such a system of representation gives to the bureaucracy to play one community against the other and maintain its own hold on all of them. Otherwise, if the "Times" and those for whom it speaks are honest in their sympathies for the "vigorous and militant" communities, they should be prepared to concede the demands of the latter. When any joint demand is made by the various communities of India, we know that the reply is invariably that the people of India as a whole are not "politically advanced" and are therefore unfit to enjoy a democratic form of government. The people of India, however, have at last realised the need of a united stand and are determined to solve the problems of their country in their own way.

United States and Federalism.

The "Indian Social Reformer," having probably perceived that there is really very little in common between federal autonomy in a modern democratic state and parochial isolation in a medieval imperial one, has sought to make a subtle distinction between the term "United States" and the term "federation." So far as we are aware there is only one country that is known as a "United States" and it is the one country that possesses a highly developed system of federalism. What is more extraordinary, the "Reformer" cites the example of the American civil war to explain the meaning of its distinction. As a matter of fact, the whole point in the controversy between the South and the North at the time was whether the United States was a federation or not. The issue of the Civil War, as the "Reformer" has correctly seen, was not the issue of slavery but that of the right of secession. But Lincoln denied this right and fought for his conviction precisely on the ground that the United States was a federation while the South contended that it was a confederation. Hence the right of secession far from being implied in a federation is assumed to have been surrendered on the formation of the federation. In fact, so long as the constituent states retain the right to withdraw from the union at will, they are independent, not federal. The constitution of a federal state can be changed only with the assent of all the parties concerned and the common criticism against it is rather that such a constitution is inelastic and conservative than that it is disruptive.

Unity, Not Uniformity.

You cannot, however, build a constitution on the assumption that extraordinary events will happen every day. No doubt, on occasions, the distribution of powers will result in conflict. But even without it, there is bound to be conflict not less wasteful in effect since it will not even be related to some intelligible principles. It seems to us admirable that a country with a vast territory and cultural differences which, in certain respects, is one, should yet adapt its governance to suit the severalty which is no less characteristic of its other aspects. If there is a danger of exaggerated provincialism on the one hand, there is equally a danger of excessive centralisation on the other which, as Lammenais aptly observed once, leads to anaemia at the extremities and apoplexy at the centre. But words, however magnificent or dangerous, are less important than facts. And the fact is that the rich variety of Indian conditions precludes the possibility of a metaphysical harmonisation of differences with a deadening uniformity while economic conditions today demand co-operation for various purposes between the different administrative units. The working of the constitutional system, however, will depend not on the name we use in describing that system but on the manner in which administrative functions are divided and upon the purposes for which the powers are used. In a democracy, the best way of ensuring political responsibility and interests lies in bestowing genuine functions of government to the parts as well as to the whole. Federalism tends to secure national government without obliterating local interests and if it is simply a transition stage to a more unified government we welcome it all the more. For we cannot expect to skip over the phase of union which precedes unification without obvious risks of reaction and disintegration.

An Ahmedabad Scandal.

It appears from news published elsewhere to-day that the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad has suddenly rescinded the wholesome order prohibiting the working of the Ahmedabad Ginning Mills, which was recently the scene of a disastrous accident. We are also informed that the Factory Inspector has also given a temporary permission to work the mills. We have no hesitation in considering these official orders thoughtless and dangerous in the extreme. A large part of the mills building recently collapsed with the common wall, and more than 50 persons were killed or injured. Government have appointed a Committee to inquire into the causes of the accident. The Committee has finished its labours, but its report has not been published. The mill buildings have not been inspected by the Executive Engineer or reported upon by the Factory Inspector. And yet the District Magistrate had no hesitation in hurriedly allowing the mills to work on the strength of a certificate given by the Agents' own engineers about the reliability of the remaining portion of the building. We wonder if the officer realises the responsibility he has assumed in allowing labourers to be packed into a part of the building which may prove as shaky and disastrous as the other part. Government must immediately look into the matter and reverse the order before it is too late.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

THE CONGRESS AND THE PRESS ACT.

CONDEMNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

A STORY OF LORD SINHA.

LORD CHELMSFORD AND THE PRESS REGULATION.

AN INTEMPERATE AND DISCOURTEOUS UTTERANCE.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN)

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X

In the following, the tenth, instalment of his Indian Reminiscences, Mr. B. G. Horniman describes the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Press Association of India to cope with the perpetual onslaughts of the Executive on books, journals and presses under the powers of the Press Act of India. Mr. Horniman then proceeds to give an account of the Press Deputation which waited on Lord Chelmsford in 1917. Of Lord Chelmsford's notorious reply to the Deputation, Mr. Horniman says it was "one of the most discourteous, intemperate and ill-informed utterances to which I have ever listened."

During the Congress Session in Bombay in 1915 the Press Association of India came into being. I had long thought that some protective organisation for the Press in India was essential to cope with the perpetual onslaughts of the Executive on books, journals and presses under the powers of the Press Act of 1910, and I took the opportunity of the presence of a large number of journalists and press proprietors, who were in the City for the meetings of the Congress and the League, to prepare the ground. It was not without humour that one of the strongest resolutions passed by the Congress at this session was that in condemnation of the Press Act which the President of the Congress, Mr. Sinha had fathered in the Imperial Council in 1910, earning thereby the plaudits of the official world, and in condemning the Act we had to condemn the President of the Congress. There is a story that the Law Member, as he then was, was originally opposed to the passing of the Act, which was originally the child of that reactionary of reactionaries, Sir Herbert Risley—who went to the Austrian Empire, for his model—but that he was brought round to its support by the occurrence at the time of a serious anarchist outrage, which Lord Minto made the ground of an earnest appeal to him to stick by the Government in any measure, however obnoxious, it considered necessary to deal with the anarchist menace.

I have never been able to understand the type of mentality, which can be turned aside from principle by an opportunist appeal in a time of panic. There was no excuse at all for the Press Act and Sinha knew how wrong it was in principle. The law as it stood, if it were honestly administered, was quite strong enough to deal with journals, which incited to violence. The Government had succeeded in suppressing the "Bande Mataram" and other papers which they considered inimical to the public safety or the safety of the Government. But the Executive wanted powers which would keep the press in a state of tutelage to the bureaucracy, and with a simple-minded Viceroy like Lord Minto, an easily persuaded Law Member and the opportune occurrence of an outrage at the psycological moment, they had little difficulty in getting their way. Nor was Lord Sinha the only one who yielded to panic and bureaucratic persuasion on this occasion. Mr. Gokhale with lamentable weakness quailed at the prospect of opposing the Government at a moment that was represented to be one of crisis and peril, and it was left to Mr. Basu—and if my memory serves me correctly Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya—to conduct a forlorn opposition in the Council.

* * * *

The Act in operation fulfilled the worst fears and predictions of those who had refused to be bamboozled into the belief that it was ever intended to be anything but a weapon to check inconvenient criticism and when necessary and possible to stifle the critic. The proof of the intentions of the framers of a law is usually to be found in the application of it. We did not suffer so much in the early days in the big towns or on the big papers. A certain amount of wariness and caution is necessary in applying an oppressive law in centres of public opinion and in dealing with influential organs. The Bureaucracy felt their way with the Act at first. They had to test the sensitiveness of Whitehall, Simla and the Provincial Governors. But in the Mofussil it was soon going in full swing and was used ruthlessly to impose killing orders and penalties on small journals and presses unable to withstand the strain of depositing securities etc. By 1915 the operation of the Act had become a scandal that it was impossible for those responsible for the conduct of newspapers longer to ignore. I found plenty of support for my project of a defensive organisation. The only criticism came from journalists who complained that membership of the Association was confined to proprietors of journals and printing presses and Editors of newspapers. But the object was not the formation of a Journalists' Union. It was to protect those who were liable to be injured or penalised under the Act.

* * * *

I delivered a strong indictment of the Act and its administration in moving the resolution in the Congress. It was my first speech in the Congress and the first occasion that I had addressed an audience of such huge dimensions or spoken in a hall of such magnificent proportions, and I was rather pleased to find that I had no difficulty in making my utterance clear in the most remote parts of the Pandal. I was told that it was the speech of the day, and it was certainly a very good effort. I received plenty of congratulations afterwards and Mrs. Besant greeted me with a pleased smile as I returned to my seat Another distinguished auditor on the platform was the present Chief Justice of Bombay, who regarded me with a somewhat fixed stare, and not long afterwards tore my journalistic character to shreds in the abortive judgment in the Surajmal case.

The Association was formed at a meeting which was held in the Subjects Committee tent, when Mrs. Besant, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar among other well-known Indian journalists were present. It never fulfilled the hopes that the originators entertained of it, though it undoubtedly did a certain amount of good and for some time kept up a battle against the Act. It undoubtedly did a great deal, however, to stir up public opinion on the iniquity of the Act, and not a little of the credit of its ultimate repeal belongs to those early and subsequent efforts. It could never have done half as much as it did, had it not been for the never-ceasing energies of Mr. M. C. Mody, of the Gujarati Type Foundry, who was appointed Hon. Secretary at that first meeting and went all over the country enlisting support. He was, and is, certainly one of the best workers and propagandists in a quiet persistent way that I have known.

* * * *

In 1917 things had become so bad that we asked the Viceroy to receive a deputation from the Association and a date was fixed in March for us to go to Delhi for this purpose. We presented a Memorial which I was called upon to draft and a very fine document it was. Indeed, when I remember that, owing to the fact that I was being very hardworked one way and another at the time, it was written in one night I am led to marvel at myself. The Private Secretary to the Viceroy was

(Continued on page 9.)

SUDAN DISTURBANCES

EGYPTIAN GOVT. HELD RESPONSIBLE

BRITISH PREMIER'S ALLEGATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 3.

In view of the growing belief that Zaghlul Pasha has abandoned his intention to come to London, considerable significance attaches to a statement made by Mr. MacDonald at Paris in an interview with a representative of the "Daily Express" that Zaghlul Pasha had ignored the invitation sent to him. Indeed, he did not seem to have definite idea whether he wanted to come or not. "Meantime, unfortunate events have occurred in the Sudan for which the Egyptian Government is certainly responsible. I firmly believe that the recent disturbances were engineered by the members of the Egyptian Government and Zaghlul has pandered to the extremists." Mr. MacDonald added that despite his original intention to maintain the *status quo* pending discussions he was obliged to recall all the Sudan officials on leave and to strengthen the British position in the Sudan.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

Mr. MacDonald gave a hint of the nature of his disarmament proposals to be made in Geneva for replacing the Mutual Guarantee Pact. He was of the opinion that the best method of disarmament would be the Esher Scheme of 1922 with modifications. The main points of the Esher Scheme were reduction of the size of the standing armies on numerical basis similar to the ratio embodied in the Washington Naval Agreement.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

PARTIAL SPANISH WITHDRAWAL?

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The latest official report from Madrid speaks of a slight improvement in the situation in Morocco, but the fact that the situation is still serious is indicated by announcements from Tangier. Diplomatic correspondents in London deal with political reaction in the European Chancelleries in the event of a Spanish withdrawal from an appreciable portion of the Protectorate, which is not in any way unexpected. They point out that the question of re-partition of Morocco will affect the vital interests of the Mediterranean Powers, like Britain and also the United States, on the economic and juridical grounds. It is believed that Spanish reluctance to make unduly heavy efforts for the sake of the retention of the present large zone has considerably increased since the conclusion of the Tangier Convention last year, under which Spain's claim to the premier position in Tangier has been virtually subordinated to that of France.—Reuter.

REINFORCEMENTS TO REBELS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Gibraltar.—It is learned from a Spanish source that fifty thousand reinforcements were despatched to Morocco during the past fortnight. Burning shells were visible on the African coast to-day from the heights of Gibraltar. Advices from Tangier state that Baisuli's adherents have joined rebels.—Reuter.

E. A. P. COMMISSION.

ARRIVAL AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Cape Town.—The East African Parliamentary Commission headed by Mr. Ormsby Gore arrived here to-day and was welcomed by the Imperial Secretary and the local authorities. The Commission proceeded to Rhodesia and Nyassaland ot start work immediately.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

EXTENDED POWERS TO GENERAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Trade Union Congress at Hull carried by an overwhelming majority an amendment to the standing orders giving the General Council extended powers to intervene in strikes, lock-outs or threatened disputes. The mover said federal capital was showing its hand more strongly every week and the battle in the industrial field was becoming fiercer. Workers wanted central leadership and control.—Reuter.

NEW RULES FOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Under the terms of the resolution extending the power of the Trade Union General Council, all affiliated unions are obliged to notify the Council of breakdown of negotiations with employers after which it will be incumbent on the unions concerned to accept the considered advice of the Council which will organise all possible help.—Reuter.

OVATION TO RUSSIAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

There was a remarkable scene at the Trade Union Congress when the President introduced the American, Canadian and Russian fraternal delegates. When the Russian delegates, headed by M. Tomsky, Chairman of the All-Russian Council, came to the platform, delegates rose and cheered them for some minutes.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT PROBLEM

NEARER TO ITS SOLUTION

PREMIER ON ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Mr. MacDonald, interviewed by a Reuter correspondent *en route* to Geneva said that the road was clearer ever for a real discussion on armaments and national security. Nobody had yet devised a satisfactory disarmament scheme but we were nearer to it as various obstacles were being successively removed.

A lot of nonsense had been written about the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. The whole position of negotiations was altered by the Russians' surrender to us, We in no way had altered our position. It was clear as ever that unless a settlement of debts' obligations was reached there would be no loans or guarantees for Russia.

MUTUAL GUARANTEE PACT.

Mr. MacDonald defended the Government's rejection of Mutual Guarantee Pact which would probably lead to a secession of certain British Dominions and other nations from the League and for ever closed the door for adherence of America and other states. Mr. MacDonald emphatically disfavoured using force to enforce the decisions of the League which would only destroy its power.—Reuter.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Government's insecurity on the Russian Treaty issue mentioned by Mr. Purcell on September 1st is further emphasised by a pamphlet issued by the Liberal Publication Departments roundly condemning the Treaty especially the proposed loan.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

FIGHTING BEGINS 15 MILES FROM SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Shanghai.—Fighting has begun fifteen miles from Shanghai.—Reuter.

MOVEMENT OF CRUISERS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Paris.—The ministry of Marine announces that cruisers "Julesferry" and "Colmart" will proceed from Saigon to Shanghai. The despatch boat "Altair" has been ordered to Tientsin.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CRUISER AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Shanghai.—The Italian cruiser "Libia" has been ordered hither from Tientsin.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD ARRIVES IN GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Geneva.—Mr. MacDonald has arrived here. The crowd at the station loudly cheered and shouted "Vive MacDonald" "Vive La Paize." Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S ARRIVAL AT GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—M. Herriot arrived here to-day and was enthusiastically given an ovation by a crowd.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY CHAIRMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—Chairmen of six committees of the Assembly include Sir Littleton Groom (Australia), Adachi (Japan) of committees one and four respectively and Duca (Rumania) of committee three which is most important as it deals with the reduction of armaments which the Assembly will discuss on Thursday in the presence of Mr. MacDonald.—Reuter.

PONANI DISASTER,

A CARGO BOAT WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

A serious boat accident is reported from Ponani, a sea coast town in Malabar in which twenty lives were lost. Last evening at about 7 p.m. a batch of 70 coolies who had gone to work on board S.S. "Bahadur" was returning to the shore in a cargo boat laden with two hundred bags of rice. While crossing the bar at the Confluence of the "Barata" river with the sea, the boat capsized as a result of high waves and the whole cargo and crew were washed away. As it was very dark proper assistance could not be rendered although a large number of fishing boast set out immediately to rescue the victims. All excepting twenty were saved the same night and two dead bodies were recovered to-day.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay received the Swami of Chafal at Government House on Tuesday.

H. H. the Raja of Baria and Kumar Shri Naharsinghji arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Swami of Chafal at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday (the 2nd instant).

H. H. the Raja of Baria and Kumar Shri Naharsinhji arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday (the 2nd instant).

MR. HORNIMAN NOT TO GET PASSPORT.

OFFICIAL LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS.

EXTRA DAY FOR NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS DENIED.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PROTEST.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

An otherwise dull sitting was enlivened for two brief intervals when non-officials of the Assembly indignantly protested against the refusal of passports to Mr. Horniman, and equally vehemently pressed for the grant of more non-official days. In former case, Sir Alexander Muddiman, with the blind obstinacy of a sun-dried bureaucrat, refused either to state what his reply was to Mr. Horniman's categorical denial of the unproved charges, or to take up the challenge and get judicial verdict. Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. D. P. Sinha attempted in vain to draw the Home Member into a discussion of the subject and when Mr. Jinnah and others were up to continue supplementary questions, Sir Frederick Whyte ever ready to extend his protection to the Treasury Benches guillotined further questions. Another onslaught came when Sir Alexander announced business for the session which he proposed to close on 23rd September. Owing to bitter feeling roused among members of the Assembly at the paucity of days for non-official discussions and realising that the official blindness in refusing to grant non-officials their due, might lead to obstruction and postponing of all official business by the majority vote the Home Member announced that one more day, namely 22nd, would be allotted for non-official resolutions; but this could not satisfy the Opposition and Pundit Motilal, seeing indignation of the House on the matter, offered the official leader of the House a *modus vivendi*. Would he give one more day as members won't mind the extension of the session by one day. Sir Alexander Muddiman suggested that this concession won't enable them to push through many resolutions, and Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith wanted to ridicule non-official feelings by remarking that the House would have to sit for a year if all resolutions were to be disposed of.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S PROTEST.

Pundit Malaviya protested against the light manner in which Sir Henry had treated a matter to which non-officials attached greatest importance. Mr. Rangachariar and Dr. Gour reinforced these arguments and the President got the Home Member out of the difficult position by remarking that Sir Alexander would make a representation to proper quarters. Sir Alexander nodded assent.

Sir Basil Blackett announced the formation of a Committee to go into the question of the importation of foreign capital which Pundit Motilal and Pundit Malaviya had pressed during discussions on the Steel Bill. Government wanted to have full play in the selection of the personnel, but has eventually given way to the non-official proposal that four members be elected by the Assembly, three by the Council of State and two be Government members, namely, the Commerce Member and the Finance Member.

Discussion on the Lee Commission, Sir Alexander Muddiman announced, had been fixed for 10th, 11th and 12th. Several anxious days been spent by Pundit Motilal, Mr. Rangachariar and their colleagues on the Special Committee to consider the report and draft resolutions which they want to put through the Assembly. The only question is in what form the resolution is to be drafted. There is no difference of opinion as to fact that the report must be repudiated, because the Commission was appointed in defiance of the unanimous popular protest. They are also united in holding that the question of constitutional advance and the position of Services is interwoven, and must wait till Swaraj issues are decided. In the meanwhile, European recruitment must be stopped, control must be transferred to Simla as the evidence tendered before the Lee Commission has been withheld. The Assembly is unable to find a basis for the relief recommended to the existing incumbents, but in spirit of justice, the Assembly is prepared to appoint its own Committee to hear the Service and recommend a temporary relief. On the other hand, the Government resolution proposes to commit the Assembly to the Lee Report in all principles, while at same time leaves a loophole for Government to modify the proposals in detail, with a view to give Services in some respects even better treatment than they have been recommended. For instance, it appears they want to unset even the meagre recommendations of the Commission about the Medical Services and are contemplating to give passage relief in the other way than that recommended by the Commission, because the proposal for the establishment of a passage fund means that it must be votable.

"INDEPENDENT PARTY."

An important event that happened to-day is the formation of the "Independent Party." Mr. Jinnah presided at the meeting. The formation of this Party would be a source of strength to the Nationalist Coalition, because on any question they can be sure of a decisive majority if the Swarajist and Independent Parties decide to act in concert.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State's session was even shorter than that of the Assembly, the only important thing that happened there was the announcement by Sir Narasimha Sarma that Government would keep careful watch on the question of Kenya. He paid well-deserved tribute to the Colonies Committee for the way it had acted in the delicate position. Those in the know however apprehend that if Simla slackens its effort all work done by Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Roy and other members of the Committee may be compromised. On the question of franchise even if communal electorates are to be maintained. Sir Narasimha must fight for an equality of seats for Indians, and as for the Highlands if native labour is made free, the Indian position would improve, but whether the Labour Government would remain sufficiently long in power to enforce a real native policy remains to be seen. The feeling among Members is that only if Simla takes up a bold stand, the position would considerably improve. Happily, to-day's ballot has resulted in Mr. Rama Iyengar getting his resolution condemning the Taxation Enquiry Committee is first on the list. Mr. Wajiuddin's proposal urging the prohibition of the import of foreign liquor, is second. Mr. Patel's motion for the release of political prisoners is fourth on the list. Sir Basil Blackett will have uneasy days until the thunderbolt falls on the 18th, and his action about the Taxation Committee is challenged.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

It was drizzling when the September session of the Legislative Assembly opened at eleven this morning. Sir Frederick Whyte who recently returned after leave swore allegiance before taking the chair. The attendance was large and numbered about 100. Several new members were sworn in. They were Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Industries Member, Mr. E. Burden, Army Secretary, Mr. A. H. Lloyd, Mr. A.A.L. Parson, Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, Mr. H. Webb, Mr. H.P. Duval, Mr. H. Calvert, Mr. R. A. Wilson (all nominated official members), and Raja Ghazzanfar Ali Khan, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Mr. T. A. Chalmers and Colonel J. D. Craford (all elected non-officials.) One hour was spent in answering interpellations.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. Chamanlal said that Government did not propose to grant passport to Mr. Horniman and did not propose to take any action on his rejoinder in the "Bombay Chronicle". Some supplementary questions were asked by Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. D. P. Sinha drawing attention to the categorical denial of charges by Mr. Horniman. Sir Alexander Muddiman replying maintained the position taken up in his first reply.

Replying to Lala Hans Raj Mr. Bhore said:—The Governing Body of Lady Hardinge College was prepared to add members of the Assembly and the Council of State to their numbers.

Mr. Chatterji replying to Mr. Das said: Government were considering whether it was desirable to initiate a special inquiry into the possibility of reducing expenditure in the Telegraph Department.

Mr. Parsons answering Mr. Das said: that no Indian of sufficient technical experience was available to succeed Colonel Sir D. Waghorn as a member of the Railway Board.

Mr. D.P. Sinha asked for the basis of selection.

Sir Charles Innes replied that before filling the post the Government examined qualifications of the Agents and Chief Engineers. No Indian was available.

Mr. D. P. Sinha:—Is there absolutely no Indian who can fill this post? ...

Sir Charles:—There is no Indian with recent fresh experience of working of railways.

MR. HORNIMAN'S CASE.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Chamanlal asked:—(1) Has the attention of Government been drawn to Mr. B. G. Horniman's rejoinder to charges officially made against him? (2) Does Government still insist on refusing to recommend that a passport be granted to Mr. Horniman? (3) Are Government prepared to withdraw charges or insinuations made against Mr. Horniman in view of his rejoinder as published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 21st May 1924.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying said: (1) and (2) Yes, and (3) Government do not

(Continued on page 10.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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KHILAFAT.

VIEWS OF M. MAHOMED ALI

WHAT HE REALLY SAID TO "D. T." CORRESPONDENT.

"NONSENSE" OF "C. AND M. G." CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 3.

Maulana Mahomed Ali was interviewed today by a press representative regarding a letter in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of September 1st which contained its London correspondent's letter of 14th August dealing with Mr. Perceval Landon's interview with him published in the "Daily Telegraph" of London. He said that it was difficult to deal with the "Civil and Military Gazette's" London letter because he had not yet seen Mr. Perceval Landon's interview itself. Early in August, Mr. Landon had wired to him from Simla that he was coming for a day to Delhi and would like to see the Maulana if it was convenient. Thereupon the Maulana had made an appointment with him, and Mr. Perceval Landon visited him at his residence attached to the "Comrade" office, where he was confined to his bed with a carbuncle on his leg. Mr. Landon never intimated to him that he intended to publish the conversation that took place on that occasion. But the Maulana knew that Mr. Landon was like him a journalist and there was no doubt that he had come to him to gather some news for his paper. To his publication of this interview the Maulana therefore does not object. But he says he had at least expected the courtesy of being shown a copy of what the interviewer was cabling to his paper. Without reading the interview itself he would not commit himself to any opinion about what has been published. But he had no objection to give the gist of the conversation that took place between Mr. Landon and himself with regard to the action of the Angora Government concerning the Khilafat. Mr. Landon desired confirmation of his own view that the Turkish Government had thrown away a great weapon which the Khilafat had provided for the Turks. With this view the Maulana agreed. But he was careful to say that the Khilafat was not a weapon of offence in the hands of Islam but only a sure shield for the purposes of defence against European aggression.

ANGORA GOVT. AND KHILAFAT.

Asked as to what he thought to be the cause of the eventful step taken by the Angora Government the Maulana had told Mr. Landon that he could not accept the suggestion that it was the personal ambition of Mustapha Kamal Pasha that had led him to get rid of the family of Osman. Such a consideration could not be declared to be absolutely impossible. But the Maulana would not prejudge the action of so great a Muslim here as Mustapha Kemal from this distance and without any data to support this suggestion. If, however, the Indian Khilafat Delegation went to Angora, its members could, on their return, throw a considerable light on the matter. Another suggestion was that the men at the helm of affairs in Turkey held light the obligations imposed upon them by their Islamic faith. This was a more plausible suggestion. But, if he was unwilling to prejudge an individual like Mustapha Kemal Pasha, he should be still more unwilling to prejudge a large group of men who directed the affairs of Turkey. Nevertheless, he held it to be true that Turkey, after its victory on the field of battle and in diplomacy, had surrendered herself to those whom it had vanquished. She was taking up the discarded fashions of Europe. Just when after the last disastrous war in which the nationalism of Europe had culminated, Europe was making some efforts to discard nationalism and become supernational, the chief men in Turkey were adopting a narrow nationalism as their creed. The Maulana did not, however, despair even of these men, let alone the Turkish Nation, which certainly was as much attached to the faith of Islam as any other group of Mussalmans.

Maulana Mahomed Ali had explained to Mr. Landon the real significance, scope and purpose of the Khilafat, and had illustrated his description of this institution by references to the time of the first four Khalifs of Islam, who are known as truly guided. Making due allowance for the changed conditions of the world to-day he looked forward to a revival of the Khilafat in its pristine purity and had explained to Mr. Landon what he would regard as the ideal form of Khilafat in the present circumstances. He had agreed that there were many difficulties in the way of its realisation, but he did not regard them as insuperable, and had said that the word "practical" was a barrier between men and their God. Now that the Khilafat had gone into the melting pot it would be foolish if the idealist shrank from giving expression to his ideals merely for the fear of their not being realised in a world of so-called practical men, who only see as far as their noses. But even if the ideal Khilafat was not realised to-day, a much more reformed Khilafat than what had existed in recent years in Turkey could certainly be realised and if Mustapha Kemal Pasha desired to become Khlifa not only for the Turkish nation, which was absurd, but for the whole Islamic world, which would assist him with Council representative of all Islamic people while remaining as the head of the Republic in Turkey, he, for one, would not vote against this arrangement.

The Maulana told the press representative that this was certainly not as the "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent calls it. The spectacle of the devotees acclaiming the iconoclast Mustapha Kemal Pasha would then be as much a devotee as the Maulana and the Maulana would himself be an iconoclast if that meant nothing more than a reformer of the Khilafat, which for some centuries past, had not been functioning properly. Throughout the interview there was no talk of any campaign against Great Britain. The Maulana conversed with Mr. Perceval Landon merely as a Mussalman who wanted to retrieve the Islam of the Prophet and of his truly guided successors after the sad but enlightening experience of the centuries of Islamic decline, which had reduced temporal power of Islam to such low limits. That to him was a true index of the spiritual decline and unless the Mussalmans were reformed in spirit, the Maulana could not look forward to their regaining their lost temporal dominion.

KHILAFAT AND BRITAIN.

As regards Great Britain not being responsible for the Turks' renunciation of Khilafat, the Maulana would not give expression to any opinion to-day. The European diplomacy, he said, was so crooked that he was not in a hurry to absolve any power of Europe of all responsibility, direct and indirect, in a matter of this kind and every day's delay in the grant of passports to the Indian Khilafat Delegation made him hesitate more and more before giving a bill of health to Great Britain in these matters.

With regard to the murder of Mr. Day of Calcutta Maulana Mahomed Ali says he had clearly declared that he was against such action. But like Lord Olivier, whose opinion he had quoted, he told Mr. Landon it was not necessary for him to take a high-brow attitude with regard to this. Even from the less lofty point of view of expediency, murder was against the best interests of India and of those who had set out to emancipate her.

NEED OF NON-VIOLENCE.

In the course of this interview Mr. Perceval Landon had on one occasion misunderstood Maulana Mahomed Ali, and had remarked that evidently the Maulana regretted that he had joined a movement which was committed to non-violence, but the Maulana had at once corrected him and said that he did not regret it but recognised that nonviolence was essential in the interests of the country as the consequences of violence, apart from all ethical considerations, were disastrous for India. He had certainly never once talked of the inefficiency of political assassinations nor did he ever think it absurd to take up a high and mighty attitude about it. He would not say anything more at present because he does not know whether the nonsense contained in the letter of the London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" was the latter's own or that of the Simla correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. Perceval Landon. He is about to bring out his old weekly review "the Comrade" once more, and he says he will give enough opportunity in that to every Englishman to judge for himself what his views are about the Khilafat and India's freedom without the intervention of Valentine Chirols and Perceval Landons.

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER.

GOVT. OF INDIA AND MCCARDIE'S REMARKS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The mountain of labour has not even produced a mouse. In less than two dozen lines the Government of India have dismissed this evening their view on Justice McCardie's extraordinary remarks in the O'Dwyer-Nair case. The resolution is most unimpressive and bald document that has emanated from the Secretariat and the Shabby manner in which the Government of India have dealt with it will only add insult to injury. The fact is that when the Government promised last week to issue its orders separately, Indian public naturally inferred that Simla was preparing a bold case in repudiation of Justice McCardie on which would condemn a British Judge even more strongly than Lord Olivier. And not unnaturally it was anticipated in some quarters that when at head of the Government of India is reigning ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. He might deem it desirable to show judicial impropriety of Justice McCardie's remarks. But apparently, the conservative element which has of late been gaining considerable ascendency in the councils of Simla had its way and issued the said resolution. It is merely stated that the Government of India agrees with the Premier Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that further discussion of the question would not be conducive to public interest. Lord Olivier's conclusions are endorsed and only a special attention is called of all officers, civil and military that they should 'strictly observe' the existing orders about the supression of riots. Disappointment is felt particularly because the Government of India being on the spot and supposed to be aware of the outraged feeling of the country was expected to take somewhat Indian's view. But truth is that blood is thicker than water. What surprises one is why should this delay have occurred if only these bald lines were to be issued. The Government would have saved its face better by simultaneously publishing them with Lord Olivier's despatch.

"COMPASSIONATE" FUND.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Local Government constituted the "compassionate" fund in 1921 for the relief of the families of the Government servants left in indigent circumstances through the death of persons upon whom they depended for support. The benefit of this fund has hitherto been restricted to the families of the officers who while in service Government have now extended its operation to the families of the officers who die within six months after retirement. This fund is formed by the annual grant of Rs. 10,000 which is cumulative, balance of one years grant being carried forward to the credit of similar expenditure in succeeding years.

"TIRED OF DIVISIONS."

MAHATMAJI ON CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

READY TO SERVE NATION IN ANYWAY.

CHARKHA HIS ONLY SOLACE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

The following are extracts from the note written by Mr. Gandhi for the forthcoming issue of "Young India":—

What about the President: "Uncertainty as to the Presidentship is the cause of suspense of many. I am sorry that I should have become the cause of uncertainty and suspense ever since my return to public life. I am sorry for it. But what cannot be cured must be endured. I still do not know where I stand. I am not going to preside for the purpose of division. I will accept honour if my acceptance serves the nation in any way. The fact is, I am tired of these divisions. I read Faust (?) in the Yeravada Jail for the second time. My first reading of it years ago left no impression on me. I could not catch Goethe's message. I do not know that I have even now. But I may claim to have understood it somewhat. Margaret is sore at heart and troubled. She finds no relief from her misery save by going to the spinning wheel and to the music of wheel giving vent to her grief. I was much struck by the whole conception. Margaret is alone in her room torn within with doubt and despair. The Poet sends her to her wheel lying in the corner in the room. The reader may be sure she had well chosen a library of books, few paintings and a copy of a hand-written and illustrated Bible. She finds no solace either in the paintings or the books. She involuntarily goes to the wheel and finds peace. This is almost my condition. I feel distracted. When I see light steadily before my eyes I shall see my way clear and ask the reader to follow me. Meanwhile I can only take up the wheel or speak or write about it and commend it to the reader. In my loneliness it is my only infallible friend and comforter. May it be so to the reader. One friend says: 'Fortunately you have left the spinning wheel for us!' I am, therefore, consoling myself as much as I can by spinning."

"I SHALL NOT FIGHT AT BELGAUM."

MAHATMA AT VILE PARLE.

The residents of Bombay subu be gave a rousing reception to Mahatmaji at Vile Parle on Tuesday morning. Mr. V. J. Patel presided over the meeting convened for the purpose.

Mr. Patel at the outset appealed to the people to apprise Mahatmaji of the real situation and not to deceive him as the people had done in 1919, 1921 and 1922.

Mahatmaji began by saying that they should pay greater attention to spinning fine yarn and admitted that he agreed with what Mr. Patel had said. One could spin 2,000 yards of yarn out of five tolas of cotton and if they could not do that much they must speak it out plainly.

The Indian traders he said, had become rich by keeping five rupees to themselves of Rs. 100 of which 95 they sent abroad. These hundred rupees were squeezed out of village folks' life blood.

Proceeding, Mahatmaji laid before them the three conditions of Swaraj viz. charkha, Hindu-Muslim unity and uplift of the untouchables. So long as the sin of untouchability was not removed, he was sure that Swaraj could not be obtained, no matter if they went to Councils and Assemblies.

"I SHALL NOT FIGHT."

"I am defeated and tired" continued Mahatmaji. "I find no delight or interest in fighting. To fight is vanity. I must give up what my brothers and sisters do not like. I therefore take a vow that I shall not fight at Belgaum. If God wants me to serve He would give me some suitable work. If I have nothing to do, my time will be over. That will give me peace."

"I only want" concluded Mahatmaji "that you should not deceive yourselves or Gandhi. I wish we only got out of such deceit. (Cheers and loud applause).

After a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. J. K. Mehta the gathering dispersed.

MADRAS GOVERNOR AT TRICHY.

LANDLORDS' PETITION.

(Associated Press.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 2.

The residents and landlords of a few villages presented a petition to the Governor on his arrival at Mekkudi. The petitioners prayed His Excellency for making immediate arrangements to remove sand from the wet lands and render them fit for cultivation, to restore irrigation and to provide houses free to the homeless. Later the Governor granted interview to certain persons and inspected the Cauvery and the Coleroon bridge in the evening.

SARDAR NASRULLA KHAN DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Death is announced of Sardar Nasrulla Khan, eldest son Begum of Bhopal after a brief illness.

GOVT. AND AKALIS

WHY NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN.

S. G. P. C.'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 3.

The Akali version of the breakdown of the Birdwood Committee's negotiations is now available. It states that on the 17th April, after Sardars Jodhsingh and Narainsingh had some preliminary conversation, with Mr. Craik and General Sir William Birdwood (now Commander-in-Chief), they met the representatives of the Parbandhak Committee both in the jail and out of it. It was then mutually agreed that, leaving the Nabha question out, a solution of the other matters should be considered. They told the S.G. P.C. that Government wanted a compromise on some secret understanding. The Sikhs agreed to this and a draft was prepared in which the Government promised to give a written undertaking that, on the passage of the Gurdwara bill to the satisfaction of the Sikh Councillors, it would release all the prisoners arrested in connection with the Jaito affair including those being tried in the Lahore fort. Sardars Jodhsingh and Narainsingh presented the draft of this statement to the representatives of the S.G.P.C. on the 28th April and the latter made some ordinary modification on religious grounds. To create a healthy atmosphere for the Birdwood Committee, the Shiromani Committee proposed to suspend all agitation while Government promised to withdraw its notifications declaring the S.G.P.C. and the Akali Dal unlawful associations and expressed its intention to stop further arrests and convictions. Sardar Jodhsingh had obtained written authority for himself and Sardar Narainsingh to correspond directly and sign an agreement on behalf of the S.G.P.C.

GOVT.'S INCONSISTENCY.

On the 1st of May when these representatives saw the representatives of Government they were told that Government was against any secret agreement and would publish that resolution for the information of the Government of India but in this Government had taken a different position. When this was shown to the S.G.P.C. it observed that it could not discuss the matter when it was to be considered by the Government of India but if any complete agreement was to be arrived at, it was prepared to send a reply. On the 17th May, Government handed over to Sardars Jodhsingh and Narainsingh a draft in which the Government of India had expressed its opinion. The Government instead of releasing all prisoners was now prepared to review the cases of some of them and would release as many as possible. There was no mention of the release of Sardar Bahadur Mahatab Singh and other prisoners of the Lahore fort jail. There was a verbal promise to withdraw the cases against them. The S.G.P.C. was not prepared to rely on a verbal understanding. While thes negotations were proceeding Government started a case against 22 Sikhs and one Sikh lady at Jaito on the 22nd May. Bhai Jodhsingh was called to Simla and was shown a notification which Government was going to issue about the breaking up of the Birdwood Committee as no settlement had been arrived at. The Sardar stated that an honourable settlement was not possible. The next day he was informed that certain alterations could be made but over the release of prisoners Government's position was unchanged.

AN ABRUPT END.

On the 26th May Sardars Narainsingh and Jodhsingh consulted the Parbandhak Committee who informed them that if Government wanted to make a settlement it should give it in writing that it would release all the prisoners when the Gurdwara Bill was passed. The Shiromani Committee further said that the Jaito prisoners should be released along with the others or there should be an independent inquiry. On the 29th May, Government wrote and wired that it was not prepared to make any changes and if those proposals were not accepted by the 2nd of June, the negotiations would automatically break up. Thus the negotiations were dropped because of differences on the question of the release of prisoners.

CHIEF SECRETARY INTERVIEWED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press who drew attention to the Akali version of the Birdwood Committee's negotiations which had been issued from Amritsar, Mr. Craik, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, stated that he could not accept the Akali version as representating an accurate account of the course of the negotiations. He was not prepared to discuss the matter further as there had been an implied understanding that in the event of the failure to arrive at a settlement, the negotiations were to be treated as confidential.

11TH SHAHIDI JATHA,

ARRESTED ON ARRIVAL AT JAITO.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

The eleventh Shahidi Jatha, which reached Jaito on the 1st instant, has been arrested without trouble.

SHAHABAD CEMENT CO.

NIZAM SANCTIONS RS. 10 LAKHS LOAN

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 3.

H. E. H. the Nizam has sanctioned a loan of ten lakhs of rupees to the Shahabad Cement Co. Ltd.

MR. FAZLUL HAQ ON REFORMS.

WHY HE IS GOING TO ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, late Minister of Education for Bengal, is to visit England. Date of his departure is not yet known. His purpose in making the journey was explained by Mr. Fazlul Haq to a "Statesman" representative. His object was to place before the British Government and people the Mahomedan point of view. Mr. Haq said, "In case there be any change in the working of the constitution in India, the Mahomedans feel they need to make their position sure and the Mahomedan point of view must be strongly put forward otherwise there is a chance that the interests of the community will not be safeguarded."

Mr. Fazlul Haq will probably be accompanied to England by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Maulvi Abdul Kasem. He states that the journey is to be made on behalf of the Moslem League. Mr. Fazlul Haq leaves Calcutta to-day by the Punjab Mail to attend a special session of the Council of the Moslem League where details of the position of the Moslems will be discussed. "I am all for communal representation of Mahomedans." Mr. Fazlul Haq explained "they should have representation in special electorates in proportion to the Mahomedan population. Some steps should be taken to give them protection and in districts where Mahomedans are very few, the proportion of the representation allowed should be raised."

QUESTION OF REFORMS.

Referring to the position of the Reforms, the ex-Minister said he did not think that the recent events would bring about any radical changes in the Act itself. He did not believe that Britain would give full provincial autonomy at once. He would rather that the Reforms were put back than that any risks should be taken and the people given the responsibilities of Government before they were ready to undertake them. His experience as a Minister had been that the members of the Legislative Council interfered too much in the details of administration. They did not understand their proper functions.

"LORD OF BATTLES,"

THE C.-IN-C.'S INTERESTING PRIVILEGES.

A correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

For the first time in history there are now to be jure Commanders-in-Chief in India—one Lord Rawlinson, who is coming home on leave under the new Act which makes this possible; the other Sir William Birdwood, who arrived in Simla on Monday to "take over" the acting appointment. The latter is, of course, no stranger to Simla or to the Commander-in-Chief's office, as he was for several years Lord Kitchener's right-hand man.

The post of Commander-in-Chief in India is one of the most important military appointments in the world, carrying with it a seat on the Viceroy's Council and several interesting privileges, among which the right of making extended tours of inspection pleasantly varied by sport, is perhaps the most popular. There is a special camp equipage kept up for the "Lord of Battles"—as the Commander-in-Chief is called by Indians—enabling him to travel in great state with the whole of his headquarters staff. Every item is duplicated so that one set of tents can be sent on ahead and pitched ready for occupation before the other has been vacated.

A good many years ago the writer had charge of one of these camps and recalls the fact that for purposes of transport some 50 elephants, 200 camels and 40 bullock carts were required. At the larger stations on the route levees were held in one of the great tents alloted to the Chief, the personal recognition accorded by the latter to veteran Indian officers who had served with him in the field being a pleasantly impressive feature of these functions.

A DIMINISHING "PLUM."

The Indian Commander-in-Chiefship, with pay at Rs. 8,333 (about £550) a month, and handsome allowances, was formerly the biggest "plum" of the service, but at the present cost of living in India the appointment, which involves the upkeep of several A.D.C.'s and other heavy expenses, cannot now-a-days be equally attractive even in a financial sense. Militarily speaking it is still less to be coveted as, in addition to a greatly increased amount of office work, the political responsibilities are onerous and irksome. Lord Rawlinson has had a particularly trying experience, as the conditions of the new administrative system in India have made it much more difficult for him than for his predecessors to frame and defend the Army Estimates. In addition he has been called upon to attempt the solution of that peculiary difficult problem, the Indianization of the Commissioned ranks of the Indian Army.

It is within the writer's recollection that when in his time this question was suggested as one which might appropriately be introduced at a meeting of the Simla United Service institution the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief intervened with a peremptory intimation that the subject was too "delicate" for public discussion!

CATTLE BREEDING DEPOT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

It is understood that the Hosur remount depot which has been under the control of the military authorities for over a century will be taken over in the course of this week by Madras Government converted into a cattle breeding station. The depot is 1,500 acres in area, the bulk of which has been under grass farming for many years. The main object of the farm is the improvement of the famous Kangaya breed of cattle.

LATEST CABLES.

SEQUEL TO ARAB FIRING ON RY. BATTALION.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Cairo.—The report of the Court of Inquiry at Oatbara with regard to Arab mounted rifles' firing on the railway battalion states that the Egyptian officer, commanding the troop, seeing his men worsted, ordered the sergeant to fire in the air to frighten strikers, and other soldiers hearing the shot concluded that an order for fire was given. Thereupon, they opened fire, mostly in the air, until the Egyptian army officers stopped them.

Acting Sirdar, commenting on the evidence, says that circumstances would have justified the order to fire by the officer and he is no way blameworthy. Men made a natural mistake, and officers did their utmost to stop the firing as quickly as possible. The Railway battalion, by disregarding orders and by violently attacking the cordon is alone blameworthy for casualties. All ranks of mounted rifles behaved very well in the most difficult circumstances.—Reuter.

T. U. C. ADOPTS WORKERS' CHARTER.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Trade Union Congress has adopted workers' charter providing for nationalisation of land, mines and railways, 44-hour working in a week, the minimum wage in each industry, adequate provision for unemployment, adequate housing, full educational facilities and pensions for all at the age of sixty.—Reuter.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST RISING IN GEORGIA

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Conflicting accounts are reaching London of an anti-Bolshevist rising in Georgia. It is reported from a Georgian source that insurgents have conquered half of Georgia after sanguinary conflicts. On the contrary, Reuter's Moscow correspondent transmits a communiqte of the Council of Commissars of Georgia stating that a rising has been organised by a secret Menshevik (?) Committee, and it has been crushed. Ringleaders have been arrested and Government have taken measures to maintain order.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND MOSUL.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Geneva.—It is stated that Zekai Bey, Turkish representative at London, and Munif Bey, Secretary-General of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, who were members of the Turkish Peace Delegation to the Lausanne Conference, will present Turkey's claim in Mosul to the Council of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

TILDEN RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Forest Hills.—W. T. Tilden has retained National Singles Championship by defeating W. M. Johnston in final 6—1, 9—7, 6—2.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF BRIBE.

TAHSILDAR ON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

Mr. A. W. Chandekar, late Tahsildar of Jalgaon in Buldana District, is being tried by Mr. B. A. Smollie, Special Magistrate deputed from Nagpur, on a charge of having accepted a bribe of Rs. 1,000, or more, from Gauri Shankar, a Marwari, who was an accused before him in a criminal case. A charge has been framed. The case comes up for hearing to-morrow for the cross-examination of witnesses.

Mr. Karandikar of Satara will defend the accused.

BAN ON "A. B. PATRIKA."

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 3.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has been banned from entering the Nizam's Dominions.

"DEVELOPMENT OR WASTE?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your editorial of Saturday last on Development matters you honour me by a mention by name some 22 times and you scatter freely in a sarcastic vein such adjectives as "omniscient," "infallible" and the like to which I have and make no claim.

The discussion started with a request from you for certain information and I assumed that it was going to be conducted on a basis of facts and arguments and not of personalities. In view of the change of tone in your last editorial, you can hardly expect me to continue it further.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. MARTIN,
Acting Director of Development.

Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
Dated September 3.

A Mandalay message of 2nd September says U. Tun Aung Gyaw, one of the three after whom the Council boycott section of the General Council of the Burmese Association has been named as Hlaing P. V. Gyaw party who was wanted by the police in connection with the recent Mandalay riots surrendered to the senior Magistrate yesterday and has been remanded to the Police custody.—A.P.

FAILURE OF DYARCHY

INEFFECTUAL WORK OF BOMBAY COUNCIL

B. P. ASSN'S MEMORANDUM

The following is the first instalment of the Memorandum submitted by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Reforms Enquiry Committee:—

The Council of our Association beg to state that the Morley-Minto reforms, it was claimed had modified the bureaucratic character of the Government and offered for the first time to elected representatives responsible association with the administration Bu it is well known that, the constitution so offered ceased in the brief space of about 10 years time to satisfy the political hunger of India, mainly because the antecedent conditions of success were lacking. There was no general advance in local bodies, no real liberation of Provincial Finance, and no admission of Indians on a large scale into the Public Services. The sphere, moreover, in which the Councils could then affect Government action in respect of finance and administration was closely circumscribed. The result was that the Councils ceased to satisfy Indian opinion and their continuance was expected to lead to further cleavage between Indian members and the Government, and a further continuation of "criticism unchecked by responsibility." Thus, the old structure could not admit of development; it was, therefore, necessary to create a new structure in the shape of Government of India Act of 1919.

The avowed object of the Act was to design the first stage towards responsible Government by creating suitable electorates and bestowing some share of responsibility on their elected representatives. These electorates were to grow and their representatives were to gain practical experience of the conduct of public affairs by closer association in the diverse spheres of administration. From the beginning, the people of India were to be given generous opportunities of learning the actual business of Government. This was in fulfilment of the famous announcement of 20th August 1917 which promised a substantial step in the direction of the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government and not merely or 'partial introduction' of responsible Government and it was still claimed for the Act that it is this distinction which justified the dual form of Government. The Ministers, enjoying the confidence of a majority in the Legislative Council were to be given the fullest opportunity to manage the Transferred Subjects and the relations of the two parts of Government—Transferred and Reserved—were to be harmonious and mutually advantageous and the Governor was to be instructed to foster the habit of free consultation between both haives of the Government in all important matters of common interest. Ministers were expected to contribute their knowledge of the people's wishes and susceptibilities and Executive Councillors their administrative experience to the joint wisdom of Government. Each side of Government was thus to advise and assist the other but neither was to control or impede the other.

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY.

It is claimed for this new constitution, that it has introduced fundamentally radical changes in the Government of India about 7 years ago. The working of that constitution has, however, not justified this claim but has revealed certain defects and difficulties which are now being inquired into, with a view to the exploitation of the present constitution for the discovery of remedies for the defects and difficulties shown in its working. Thus, we start with a change of the original stand-point deliberately intended to take Indians on to responsible Government and in the provinces to the goal of provincial autonomy by a transitional stage in which responsibility was to be learnt and digested. Now provincial autonomy, if means anything real clearly means that the Provinces must not be dependent on the Indian Government for the means of provincial development. Ordinary growth of expenditure even in the old days was normally provided but for any large and costly innovations provincial Governments depended on doles out of surpluses of the Government of India. Therefore the Government of India Act wisely provided for financial devolution and complete separation of Provincial revenues, Divided heads were abolished and the Bombay Presidency was given all the revenues from Excise, Land Revenue, Stamps, Forest, Irrigation and smaller miscellaneous receipts which brought up the annual income of the Presidency to 13 to 14 Crores of Rupees. The gross provincial revenues of Bombay was calculated to leave a gross provincial surplus of about one crore of rupees on the actual figures of 1917-18 and, before the reforms were introduced there was a surplus of about 5 crores of rupees and it was piled up by stringent economy effected at the cost of nation building departments. The new reforms at the very commencement struck on the admantine rock of finance, as, in the very first year they were faced with provincial insolvency with the result, that the financial stringency became so great, that all avenues for improvements in the direction of the spread of mass education, sanitation, peasant indebtedness technical education and the growth of industries were closed. It would be clear to any student of our provincial finance that the surplus of 5 crores was used very heedlessly nearly half of which was consumed in giving increments to the Services, first to the All-India Services, and then, as a result of agitation in the Legislative Councils, to the subordinate services. A regrettable mistake in the calculation of the provincial expenditure of this Presidency on this head was made and is, therefore, mainly responsible for the outward defects of the constitution. It is no wonder then that the proposition that "if the provinces are to be really self-governing, they ought to adjuest their expenditure including their contribution in common interest of India failed to materialise.

It is also to be noted that the Land Revenue head which was equally shared between the Bombay Presidency and the Government of India has not proved a growing source of revenue and the loss of a share in the income-tax receipts has proved to this Presidency a great handicap, because it is rightly recognised, that income-tax is merely the industrial and professional complement of the Land revenue in the case of a large commercial and industrial Presidency like Bombay. It has proved a growing source of revenue in this Presidency in as much as, the contribution now amounts to 8 to 9 crores a year, which is an increase of almost cent per cent as against an average of about 8 per cent in Land Revenue receipts.

INEFFECTUAL NATURE OF PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The working of the act so far has not encouraged any belief in the power of individual initiative, in as much as it is found that even on vital matters Indian member have failed to make an impression. There are instances in which not only the opinion of Legislative Councils are flouted, but even the policy of the Ministers is hindered and and not allowed full play, without friction and unnecessary and avoidable delay. The question of mass education and technical education, the pivot of progress, is in no province yet satisfactorily solved. The question of mass education in particular lies at the root of all our reforms. The object of Mr. Gokhale's primary education bill which was defeated in 1911 and of subsequent movements towards compulsory primary education was that "responsible Indian thought realised that the rate of progress from a bureaucratic form of Government to a democratice form must be largely dependent on the evolution of a popular electorate, capable of exercising the franchise and so ultimately on the rate of expansion of the literacy of the masses." In Bombay Presidency two serious attempts were made by passing into law two enactments popularly known as Patel's Compulsory Education Act of 1918 and Dr. Paranjpye's Act of 1923. The first proved unworkable and the latter is being probably strangled on the pretext of inadequacy of funds. Similarly, a Committee was appointed in the very first year of the Reforms Council presided over by Sir Vishweshwara for fostering the growth of technical education. The Committee made a valuable report and in spite of every effort in the Legislative Council to induce the Government to take action on the report, the Government failed to do anything in the matter. Lastly, the size of electorates for Council election which work out at two per cent. of the population is described in England by the opponents of reform as being so narrow and small. as not to deserve the grant of full political powers. Then againn introduction of a communal system of election has encouraged the policy of "divide and rule" which is destroying the unity and utility of the local Council in a remarkable measure. The absence of any satisfactory literary taste for membership of Councils, whether in English or Vernacular, is also responsible for filling the Councils with 20 to 30 per cent. of members who are unable to follow the Council proceedings intelligently with the inevitable result that all these factors are proving the inefficacy of the Council vote and thus the present Councils are unable to change the bureaucratic nature of Government even in respect of every day administrative problems. The right of putting questions for eliciting information is being undermined by evasive replies As regards resolutions, the non-official members of the Council were considerably handicapped owing to an unequal division, arbitrarily made, of the time of Council, between official and non-official work Several resolutions passed by the Council were not given effect to by the Government. The cumulative effect of all this has been to demonstrate that local Council are unable to make any impression on vital matters affecting finance or of every day administration.

FAILURE OF DYARCHY.

Now the Provincial executive under the Government of India Act is divided into reserved and transferred departments and, in determining this structure of the executive, the duties with which it had to be charged have to be taken into consideration. It was argued that complete responsibility for a Government could not be given immediately without inviting a breakdown, and as only some responsibility had to be given at once, some departments were transferred to the control of Ministers. This responsibility is defined as consisting primarily in amenability to constituents and in the second place amenability to the Council." Therefore, some functions of the Provincial Government have been made over to popular control and entrusted to Ministers and other functions kept in official hands. The machine of Government was, however intended to be unitary and not dual both in its legislative and executive aspects; but in practice this has completely broken down and no words are necessary for condemning diarchy or the dual form of Government for it has been condemned on all hands and held to be a dismal failure. This is mainly because the Governor has not occupied the position of a purely constitutional Governor bound to accept the decision of his ministers. It was hoped that the Ministers would gladly avail themselves of the Governor's trained advice on administrative questions and he was expected to refuse assent to the proposal of his Ministers only when the consequences of acquiescence would be clearly serious. But, in actual practice it has been quite different in spite of the Instrument of Instructions, as will appear from the few instances cited in para 8 later on.

It has been already observed that the scheme of the Act the rules made thereunder put the Ministers in an anomalous position. The Governor still *de facto* administers the transferred Subjects and the Ministers only advise and thus they are often put in an awkward position in the Legislative Council. It is indeed true that all this is due to official control from above not being relaxed to the degree which was intended and, as official control from above in incompatible with popular control from within; the discussion in provincial Councils have naturally produced no beneficial effects.

The language in the section 46 viz. "In relation to transferred subjects by the Governors acting with the Ministers" virtually makes the Ministers advisory with the result that the advice of the Minister may not be accepted. But as he is responsible to the Council his position is anomalous, since he renders himself liable to be censured for not carrying into effect the express desires of he Council. Several instances can be quoted of which the following are a few samples:—

1. Minister of Excise and Forests in our Presidency fixed up the personnel of a committee to inquire into forest grievances in consonance with the desire of the Council after a good deal of deliberation and personal visit on the spot. One of these persons was objected to and the Committee was never appointed and the solemn promise of the minister had to be broken, because Government took a long time to waive the objection and then the gentleman concerned refused to serve on the committee.

2. On several occasions the advise of ministers for filling of posts in transferred departments was set at naught even to the extent of a minor appointment of a lecturer of a law school.

3. Some times the Ministers advice on questions of policy is known to have been accepted only after threats of Joint resignation.

4. Minister's advice for Indianising services more rapidly at least in transferred departments seems to have been disregarded as it has not materialised.

5. Minister's advice for the transference of the control and management of administrative departments to local Boards seems be unnecessarily delayed.

The rules and orders made under Section 49 Clause 2 are not published; and it is not thus possible to state how far in actual practice they have violated the spirit of the Government of India Act in transferring real responsibility. But from what has been said above it is clear that they have not conduced to the acceleration of the pace of the reforms. The words, "interests of his province or any part thereof in section 50. Clause 2, are known to have been sometimes narrowly interpreted, and therefore they must be replaced by some words as would give it definite meaning.

As to the working of the executive machine as a unitary Government it was intended that the executive should cultivate the habit of associative deliberation so as to present a united front. It was therefore suggested that as a general rule it should deliberate as a whole, but in our province this was an exception and not the rule. As a matter of fact it is the impression in the Presidency which is strengthened by the utterances of at least one minister that the ministers were not as a rule jointly consulted in the transferred subjects. Moreover, the intention of instilling the sense of responsibility amongst Councillors was to be carried out by the constitution of Standing Committee in order to familiarise elected members, besides ministers with the process of administration and to give scope for intimate relations between the executive and the Legislative bodies. The idea was that a Standing Committee was to be attached to a department or groups of departments under the control of a minister or executive Councillor. The committee was to be elected by the Legislative Council from amongst their own members. Their functions were advisory and carried no administrative control of the Department. They only discussed and recorded opinion upon all questions of policy, all new scheme of expenditure above a fixed limit and all annual reports on the working of the departments. For instance there was an advisory committee attached to the department of Industries nominated the Minister in charge which did very useful work in checking unnecessary expenditure. This recommendation was not carried into effect and so also the recommendation of Under Secretary on the model of Parliamentary Secretaries If we add to this the further fact that in Provincial Secretariat Indianisation is going on at a snail's pace; there being only one Indian I.C.S. Deputy Secretary in a cadre of about 14 officers, it is no wonder that the Indian aspirations are not satisfied by this reform, as it has not in substance carried the Indians any further on the road to responsibility. If we add to this the further fact that in our Presidency even an opportunity of filling up vacancies of one of the ministers and executive Councillors in order to train up other Indians was deliberately not taken advantage of, the inferance is clear that the spirit of the Act has been violated in important particulars. The consequence of this omission to fill the vacancy of a minister was that, for about 6 months; some of the important transferred subjects were run by the Official Secretaries, as the Minister out formally in charge of them was over-worked.

(To be continued.)

HAVE YOU BACK-PAINS?

If so, This Will Interest You.

Most often backaches arise from, and are a proof of, poor blood and run-down nerves, a common condition in the Far East especially at this time of year. When women suffer from them usually they are traceable to functional irregularities as well. It is very rare that back-pains indicate kidney disease, and usually sufferers find that all that is needed to completely banish them is a good blood and nerve tonic such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

For over thirty-five years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a proved remedy for disorders arising from blood and nerve debility, as is proved by the irrefutable testimony of people living in all parts of the civilized world. The following evidence comes from Canada:—

Mr. W. Prince, of Lovering, Ontario, says:—"Periodically I suffered with backache for about five years. If I caught cold it seemed to settle in my back, which pained me so badly that I could hardly turn over in bed. These attacks would last for a week or ten days. I tried many remedies but they did not drive away the trouble. About two years ago while suffering from one of these attacks a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I followed his advice with the best of results, as I have had no attack of the trouble since, and I feel sure that I am permanently relieved."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

You can get these Pills through any dealer in medicine at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 7.)

clamouring for an advance copy, but I had to keep on putting off taking the matter in hand until at last I was left with forty-eight hours to complete the document and send it ready printed to Delhi. Giving over the entire work of the office for the night to my friend and colleague, Mr. Syud Hossain, I settled, down to my typewriter and worked on till about six in the morning, sending down the pages of Ms. one by one, as they were written, to the printer. Thanks to the ability and smartness of the able Superintendent of the "Chronicle" press at that time, Mr. Titus, a handsomely got-up and well-printed memorial was despatched to the Viceroy and all the members of the Deputation in the required time.

It was all wasted effort, as I had expected it would be. When we arrived at the Capital—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Mody went with me from Bombay—I was informed by a friend who was in the confidence of the Secretariat that my expectations in this respect were not to be disappointed. "You are to receive a severe snubbing," he said. My only regret was that I had somewhat weakly consented when the arrangements were being made with the Private Secretary, that the proceedings were to be limited to the presentation of a memorial and the Viceroy's reply. Had we been given the opportunity, usual on such occasions in England, of replying to his Excellency we should have been able then and there to expose one of the most discourteous, intemperate and ill-informed utterances to which I have ever listened. It was not so much like the reply of a dignified official answering the perfectly courteous protest of the representatives of a great public interest, labouring under a strong grievance, as the petulant scolding of a school-master. Lord Chelmsford looked ineffably childish as he stood up and, with ill-disguised temper, took us to task in a printed speech which bore the unmistakeable impress of the handiwork of Sir Reginald Craddock, the Home Member. I had the greatest difficulty in keeping my deputation in hand. Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya was bursting with righteous anger and the desire to speak his mind. Jamnadas asked me, *sotto voce* in the middle of the Viceroy's reply if we had not better get up and go. I felt very much like agreeing and leading the way to the door, but with the Christian sweetness and patience, by which I have always been distinguished, I restrained and we listened to the end. But such were the feelings of my colleagues that some of them literally had to be pushed up to the Viceroy for the usual ceremony of introductions and handshakes. Perhaps, personally, I was receiving poetic justice for I had spent the earlier part of the morning persuading the Pundit to withdraw his opposition to the £100,000,000 war loan to the British Government which was about to come on in the Imperial Council. One is often punished for one's sins in an unexpected manner!

* * * *

I have often wondered at the cynical daring with which the Secretariats in India, not merely ignore or manipulate facts and statistics, when providing Viceroys and Governors with the material for their public utterances, but actually falsify them. At the very time that Lord Chelmsford was maintaining in the face of the Press Deputation that the operations of the Press Act were not harsh and had not reduced, as we contended, the keeping of a press to a "hazardous occupation", and quoting figures supplied to him by the Secretariat to support his contention, return was being prepared in the Secretariat, at the instance of a member of the Imperial Council, which when it was published a week or two afterwards, utterly falsified the Viceroy's argument and fully bore out everything that was said in the Memorial to which His Excellency was replying. Lord Chelmsford invited the Deputation to "look at the statistics of the operation of the Act." He had evidently not looked at them himself or he could not have been guilty of the dishonesty of relying on the partial and misleading figures supplied to him, in face of the figures contained in the official return, which told quite a different story. He boasted that only a few papers had had their security forfeited. But the fact was that the total extent to which the Indian press had been penalised under the Act, as shown in the official return, was just short of five lakhs of rupees, a pretty heavy burden on the industry, when considered in proportion to the amount of capital invested in it. The Return further showed that 173 presses out of 241 had been stifled at their birth by the demands made on them for security, while 28 out of 55, already existing, from which security had been demanded, were forced to close down. Again, 105 prospective newspapers had been similarly prevented from ever coming into existence. But, as the "Bombay Chronicle" pointed out at the time, the speech exhibited all the features of "unabashed advocacy" The points replied to were carefully selected from a document of a voluminous character, other points of major importance being carefully ignored: statistics were quoted which could not for a moment satisfy anyone accustomed to deal with statistics; at one moment the enunciation by a High Court Judge of the principle that words and passages should be judged by their context was quoted, the next moment Lord Chelmsford shamelessly ignored the principle himself. At one point he gravely reminded us that the expression of judges in a certain matter were mere *obiter dicta*, at another the *obiter dicta* of another judge were solemnly quoted to justify the action of the Executive. "There is no relief" I find I wrote at the time, "to the partiality of the whole utterance. "It is marked by every sort of inconsistency and want of logic, and passages "some of which have been acquitted by the "High Court of any degree of criminality "or objectionableness are torn from their "context to justify the contention that a "need exists for an Act which"—as Lord Chelmsford actually said—"strikes across "the grain of the speaker's whole being".

But Lord Chelmsford surpassed himself in his lecturing of the Judges of the High Court. Three judges sat in Madras to hear the case against "New India" under the Press Act. Two of them found that a certain passage in an article written by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal was entirely unobjectionable and their view, of course, prevailed as the judgment of the Court. But Lord Chelmsford, in his combined rebuke to the High Court and the Press Deputation, actually quoted from the "*obiter dicta*" of the third dissenting judge to support his contention that the Executive had acted properly in proceeding against "New India" in respect to this article. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has recently upheld the right of the Judiciary to criticise the Executive and demurred to the suggestion that a Judge should be taken to task for such criticism. I wonder what he would have to say about the exploit of which his present Cabinet colleague was guilty in that respect. Lord Chelmsford had no such qualms. It was the business of the Judges, he declared, to tell us what the law is, not what it ought to be. Well, Lord Chelmsford like the Press Act has gone but the judges like the press will go on. And I am afraid his *obiter dicta* on the functions of judges will not prevent them from exercising in the future, as in the past, their undoubted right to say when a law is a harsh and oppressive law, and thus rousing public opinion to the need for its repeal. Only a few months ago the Judges in the Court of Criminal Appeal expressed their disapproval of a law which compels a judge to send a man to penal servitude before they can pass on him a sentence of "preventive detention". The Lord Chief Justice describing this as most unfortunate said: "Only the legislature can alter it, but altered it should certainly be." Unfortunately Lord Chelmsford is not in a position to take Lord Hewart to task for prosuming to tell the Legislature what the law "ought to be instead of confining himself to saying what it is." If he were Prime Minister or Lord Chancellor instead of being Lord Beatty's puppet at the Admiralty, we might hope that the Lord Chief Justice would be told sharply the limits of his functions.

The only satisfaction I got out of this deputation was that it fully exposed Lord Chelmsford's ignorance and unfitedness for his great position, thus confirming the view that the "Chronicle" had expressed at the time of his appointment. None the less, I was not a little astonished myself, that a man who had, after all, had some experience of public life and whose grandfather was a Lord Chancellor—though an exceptionally stupid one, according to D'sraeli, who turned him out of his Cabinet—should be unaware of the historical fact that British Judges have always exercised the right of criticising the law, and, by saying what the law ought or ought not to be as well as what it is, have played an important part in securing the repeal of bad laws and the passing of good ones.

GUJARAT GINNING MILL.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER RESCINDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

The City Magistrate has rescinded the order passed by him under Section 144 of the Cr. Procedure Code prohibiting work in the Gujarat Ginning Mill, a portion of which collapsed a month ago, and the Factory Inspector has given temporary permission to work the portion unaffected by the accident.

TEXT OF THE ORDER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

The following order has been passed by the District Magistrate re the Gujarat Ginning Mill:—

"Opinion called forth from Factory Inspector, Ahmedabad and Executive Engineer, has not been received yet. About 3,000 operatives will be out of work further more if Court would wait for their opinion. Agents produced certificate from their engineer Messrs. Shapurji Chandabhai and Co., Architects, Bombay as to stability of mill buildings for working mill. Court has no ground to disbelieve that certificate. In view of these considerations Court rescinds order passed under Section 144 and holds that there is no objection for working of the Gujarat Spinning Mills."

SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS RELEASEED

MAHARAJA INSTALLATION. CLEMENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Sept. 3.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar wires from Calicut:—

In connection with the installation of the Maharaja of Travancore the Vaikom prisoners were released on the evening of September 1st including Messrs. Ramaswami Naicker, Kesava Menon George Joseph, and T. K Madhavan. Nothing is known yet whether this will be followed by a favourable settlement of the Vaikom question. The released prisoners have issued a statement that otherwise struggle will continue.

KHADDAR PROGRAMME

INDISPENSABLE TO INDIA'S SALVATION

MAHATMAJI AT MANDVI MEETING,

A public meeting was held on Tuesday night in the godown of Mr. Ramchandra Ramvallabh at Wadi Bunder Bridge, Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said since their great leader was back amongst them they must struggle to find a way out of the difficulty with which they were beset. She asked them to ponder deeply over what he had to say and to follow him faithfully.

The Mahatma said there were two parties in the Congress, and although they differed they should not fight amongst themselves. He confessed that he was defeated. It would be a painful sight to him if at Belgaum delegates canvassed votes for their parties. It would be indeed a distressing situation if they would fight among themselves. Party wrangles had created much bitterness and caused much mischief. The fact was that he did not wish to fight, nor did he wish others to fight. He had seen by now that by such fighting they would not progress a single step forward.

All that he had to ask the country to do was three things—Charkha, Hindu-Muslim unity and removal of untouchability. All were essential for Swaraj, but he gave charkha the place of honour because he was convinced that without it there could be no Swaraj. If one could breathe without lungs, then only could Swaraj be expected without Khaddar. The peasants wanted only that Swaraj in which khadi had a place. There were seven lakhs of villages in India, all of which were desolate and impoverished. The responsibility for this was on the town-dwellers. Other countries were getting money from India, but India did not get anything from other countries, except for cotton. Even that did not go to the agriculturists, but only to the merchants in the cities. He did not want the mills and traders to be rich at the expense of the agriculturists.

It was often asked what would become of the mills if the whole country was clothed in Khadar. That was an idle question. There were not even one crore of people who were members of the Congress, or even took to Khaddar. It was therefore useless to think of the whole country taking to Khaddar. Mill cloth was and would be used by large numbers. But if the agriculturists who formed 80 per cent. of the population were to share the benefits of Swaraj then they could not do without Khaddar. It was therefore the duty of all to spare at least one hour for spinning. The charkha gave a sense of independence which lakhs of rupees could not. He, therefore, urged that even the richer classes should spare some time, and spin in the name of God.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Coming to Hindu-Muslim relations Mahatmaji said, during Nagpur riots even Jamnalalji would have sacrificed his life. If that had happened, he would have congratulated his wife. In fact, he had already congratulated Jamnalalji on the injuries he had received. To the Muslims, he would say that they could not propagate their religion by breaking Hindu temples. It could be propagated only by fakirs, not by cowards. So also the Hindus must understand that they could not get Swaraj by lording it over the seven crores of Mussalmans. He failed to understand how the two communities could claim to promote their religions by insisting upon petty things like taking processions past a mosque etc. As regards Mahomedans he wanted to say that the conduct displayed by some of them recently far from adding to the lustre of Islam, positively detracted from it. However foolish the Hindus might be, the Mahomedans were not justified in their attitude towards them. Nor did he wish that the Hindus should turn out the Mahomedans who were in a minority. The bullies who resorted to violence were as much cowards as those who meekly submitted to it. When cowards met cowards, it was impossible to expect any benefit for any party.

Referring to untouchability, Mahatmaji said, it was that blot that had made Indians untouchables in Kenya and other countries overseas. It was only the result of their own conduct. Unless the sin of untouchability was abolished there was no hope for Hinduism or India.

At present these three were the only things with which he was concerned, said Mahatmaji, in concluding. If they were not to be, then we have no place in the political life of the country. Unless these three things were accomplished consistently with unity, he would take to *tapashcharya*. He would not be a sceptic. That was the way taught by religion when all else failed.

He was defeated and he wanted nothing more from them than the three things he had already mentioned. If the no-changers and pro-changers, moderates and conventionists and all the other parties united, and the other two conditions were fulfilled, then only could he remain in the political life. Otherwise, he would retire and spin and meditate.

SPORTING NEWS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

POONA RACING SEASON, 1924.

To be run at Poona, September Meeting, 1925

The Atlantic Stakes of Rs. 50,000 of which Rs. 30,000 will go to the winner; Rs. 10,000 to the second; Rs. 5,000 to the third, and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the Winner.

For horses foaled in 1922 and 1921 i.e., 3 and 4 years old at the time of starting.

	st. lbs.
4 years old Colts	9 0
4 years old Fillies and Geldings	8 11
3 years old Colts	8 0
3 years old Fillies and Geldings	7 11

Distance—1¼ Miles.

Entrance—Rs. 100 each, with an additional Rs. 150 if left in after 31st August, 1925, and a further Rs. 100 for starters.

Entries close June 1st, 1925, with the Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

Or on May 1st, 1925, with Messrs. Weatherby & Sons, 15, Cavendish Square, London, W.1., and Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 14, Upper Merion Street, Dublin.

30 ENTRIES OR THE RACE TO BE AT THE OPTION OF THE STEWARDS.

N.B.—Landing allowance may not be claimed in this race.

This race takes the place of the Western India Derby Stakes.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona,
1st September, 1924.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ALL-INDIA TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA BEAT WELCH REGIMENT.

In the first semi-final of the All-India Rugby Tournament, the Calcutta Football Club beat the Welch Regiment by 16 points (two goals and two tries) on the Cooperage on Wednesday evening. The crowd was not so big as on the previous day which was bank holiday though Wednesday's game was a better fixture. Calcutta, who scored 8 points in each half, were the heavier and better team. In speed and tackles they stood head and shoulders above their opponents who could not get over the goal line once. After ten minutes' attack, Calcutta obtained a try at a bad angle and the kick was not coverted. Two of the Welchmen were disabled and one of them, Major Hewett, was seriously injured on the forehead.

With a lead of 8 points, Calcutta had the better of exchanges in the second period when their forwards gave the Welch defence a trying time. Ten minutes after resumption, Calcutta scored a third try on the right, but the kick went wide. The last try of Calcutta was the best. Green was responsible for a fine run and scored a try in the centre and the kick went through. In the closing stages only 12 Welchmen took part in the game.

The teams were:—

Calcutta Football Club.—W. J. Codi; A. E. MacIntosh, A. S. Officer, W. H. Tosh, W. G. Green, B. F. H. Price, E. D. Johnston, H. Mulls, I. M. Taylor, J. S. Breeman, H. E. Williams, H. Hills, J. C. Whyte, W. Blakesley, R. Hechel.

Welch Regiment.—Sergt. Slocombe; L.-Cpl. Boxall, Capt. Daniel, C. S. M. Jones, Pte. Prosser, Pte. Gibbon, Pte. Williams, Major Hewett, L.-Cpl. Evans, Pte. Garbett, Pte. Watkins, Pte. Foxall, Pte. Hetherington, Pte. Jones.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following are the final scores in first-class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Middlesex Versus Surrey:—Surrey won on the first innings. Middlesex in the first innings scored 149. Surrey in the first innings made 221 for 2 Hobbs scoring 70 and Sandham 102 not out.

Northants Versus Warwick:—Warwick won on the first innings. Northants in the first innings made 219 Wells scornig 67. Warwick made 61 for 2 in the second innings.

Kent Vtrsus Lancashire:—Kent won by 31 runs. Lancashire made 147 in the second innings Makepeace scoring 72. Marriott took 6 for 48.

Glamorgan Versus Notts:—Glamorgan won on the first innings. Notts made 172 in the first innings Carr scoring 54. Glamorgan scored 21 for 6 in the second innings and declared. Richmond 5 for 3. Notts made 59 for 1.

Leicester Versus Essex:—Leicester won by 94 runs. Leicester made 175 in the second innings. Hipkin took 5 for 41. Essex made 138 in the second innings. Geary took 4 for 45.

Leicester Versus Essex:—Leicester won by nine wickets. Players scored 200 in the first innings. Meyer took 8 for 38. Gentlemen in the second innings made 52. Brown took 4 for 5. Players made 5 for 1.

In the First Division of the Football League Huddersfield beat Notts Forest by three goals to nil.—Reuter.

POONA RACES.

DON'T FAIL TO GET.
TURF EXPERT'S CARDS,
FOR THE SECOND BIG DAY.
Exclusive Selections, and
a Certainty Bracket
Will be Given.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS CO.
190, Hornby Road, Fort.
R11091

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES,

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, Morning, 7th September, the following:—

1. Newly landed English horses in Training.
1. WORK OF ART, b. g. 2 yrs. by Bachelor's Craft—Japanese Doll.
2. DAWN OF FREEDOM, b.f. 2 yrs by Louvois—Miss Flighty
3. KERNDANCE, c.f. 2 yrs. by Long Set—Highland Lassie.
4. LOCH EILEAN, b.f. 2 years by Rock Savage—Marron d' Eau.
5. BAY FILLY, 2 yrs. by George—Hy Brasil.
6. SPRING RUNNING, b.g. 3 yrs, by Call O' the Wild—Merryweather.
7. MORRISTOWN, b.f. 4 years by Passchendaele—Early Days.

(Nos 3 and 6 are winners and Nos. 2, and 7 have been placed in England and Ireland).

II. Five Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD, SIRUR, with their ENGAGEMENTS in POONA COUNTRYBRED DERBY AND ST. LEGER, 1925, and seven others by order of their owners, and

III. Two brood mares, one four year old Filly and one three year old Colt, bred at the Kunigal Stud Farm, Mysore.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold another sale on 14th of acclimitised horses in training and running at Current Poona Meetings.

20479

"ORGANISE ASSOCIATIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am 'union-mad.' Since I put myself at the forefront of the barbers in Bombay, I got my certificate signed and sealed by no less a person than Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Having got the certificate, I thought it would be conceded to be my monopoly to ask people to form Unions or Associations. But I have been forestalled in respect of the tenants of Bombay by a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council Dr. M. B. Velkar, whose letter you have published only this morning. I was almost on the point of writing a letter of protest; but I suddenly remembered that, though not in the Press, mine was the first suggestion to the tenants to organise themselves delivered orally in the public meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on 9th August under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association of which I happen to be one of the Secretaries. It delights me to see that one of the M.L.C.'s, not nominated to defend labour interests, but elected by the general electorate has come forward with his appeal to the tenants in Bombay to form themselves into Unions or Associations.

Since I began inquiry about these Associations, I have found only two active ones, the Pinpalwadi Tenants Association and the Mohun Building Association. I learn that the Ambewadi tenants have an Association which is, however, not active. I hope the present circumstances will put life into that Association. But these stray Associations will not suffice for the present purpose. There ought to be at least fifty or sixty such organisations in Bombay if not one hundred. People must begin to take initiative and it should be the easiest for them to do so when their pockets and their very ability to live with minimum comforts are being threatened. If people will not move themselves even in the face of such a visible trouble what are they going to do for causes which are not so clearly visible? We have shown a lamentable lack of organisation in all walks of life. Let us begin now on this issue. Once learnt, the art of organisation will stand us in good stead in every department of life. I hope Dr. Velkar's appeal will receive an adequate response.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

September 3.

"BOYD SHORTHAND."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give me the hospitality of a corner in your columns regarding the particulars of "Boyd Shorthand System" which is so simple. Will any reader of your wide spread paper oblige me by informing me the Head Officer of this system whence I can have all the books and full particulars in connection with this? or has it any agency in India whence I can have the desired books and information?—Yours. etc.,

J. M.

Aug. 7th.

WATCH THE FRUIT YOUR CHILDREN EAT.

Whilst most ripe, sound fruits are good for children there is danger in fruit which is green, over-ripe or damaged, among the least of the evils to be feared from such fruit being acute indigestion, diarrhoea and worms.

When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character the best course is to administer a dose of Baby's Own Tablets at once, for these Tablets quickly, but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels, and can be given with absolute safety even to the youngest or most delicate infant.

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are also a specific for teething troubles, constipation, colds, and croup. They bring calm, natural, health-giving sleep and promote regular development. From chemists, at 1/4 as. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Hawkes Bay (Newfoundland).—Americans on the world flight have arrived here.—Reuter.

FAMOUS RACING MOTORIST KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The famous racing motorist Dari Cresta was killed at Brooklands this morning while attempting to break the world's record. His car dashed through an iron fence borderin the track.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN NOT TO GET PASSPORT.

(Continued from page 7.)

propose to take any action with regard to the articles referred to.

Mr. Chamanlal thereupon asked whether the Government of India were aware that serious charges had been made against Mr. Horniman and that it was necessary for Government to justify them?

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—No, Sir.

Mr. D. P. Sinha:—Are Government prepared to prosecute Mr. Horniman for libel?

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—No, Sir.

Mr. Sinha:—Why not?

Sir Alexander:—Because I am not aware whether there is any such case against him.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—Is Government's silence to be construed as assent?

Sir Alexander:—No, Sir.

Mr. Chamanlal asked in view of a categorical denial by Mr. Horniman of charges about organising strike and being responsible for disturbances in Bombay and Madras what action Government proposed to take?

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—None, Sir.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Sir Basil Blackett, rising to make a statement, said the Commerce Member during the discussion of the Steel Protection Bill last May sessions, had agreed to a Committee to consider the question of the importation of capital from external resources. It was agreed that four members be elected by the Assembly, three by the Council of State, and Sir Charles Innes would be the Government member of the Committee while he (the speaker) would be its Chairman. The President said that he would announce later on the method of the election of four members of the Assembly.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF SESSIONS.

In this connection, Sir Alexander Muddiman, leader of the House, announced the provisional programme of the session after to-day's sitting. The Assembly would not meet till the 8th. The interval was to enable the Select Committee to sit and report on the various Bills to the House because it was not possible for the Committees to do much work when the Assembly was in session. The Bills being introduced to-day would be read a second time. On the 10th, Government would table its resolution on the Lee Report for discussion, but if the members so desired this discussion could be postponed by four days, but assuming that it took place on the 10th, he expected it would continue on the 11th and conclude on the 12th. On the 15th, the Government resolution on the separation of Railway Finance would be discussed; on the 16th, non-official Bills would come up. He hoped with the approval of the Governor-General to fix the 22nd also for non-official resolutions. (Applause.) The Government intended to get through during the session several Bills now before both the Houses and also those that were newly introduced.

WANTED ONE MORE DAY FOR NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

Pandit Motilal suggested that one more day for non-official resolutions be set aside.

The Home Member said that he would be pleased to bring the matter to the notice of the Governor-General, but pointed out that the allotment of two days for non-official resolutions and two days for private Bills, was a fair proportion. The days allotted for the Lee Commission must be called as those for natural business. (Laughter.)

Dr. Gour mentioned that more than 20 resolutions were pending.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied that the grant of one more day could not help in getting through them all.

Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith added that the Assembly would have to sit for a year continuously if it meant to dispose of all pending resolutions which were considerably more than 200.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya deprecated the light manner in which the question had been dealt with. There was great dissatisfaction at the smallness of non-official days. The large number of resolutions was the greater reason why more days should be allotted for non-official business. Non-officials should be consulted before days were allotted during a session.

Mr. Rangachariar also represented about the smallness of the number of days allotted for private business.

The President remarked that the Home Member would convey the feeling to the proper quarters. The Home Member nodded assent.

Mr. K. C. Neogy's name was added to two Select Committees in order to provide a Chairman from the panel.

Mr. Bhore's motion to refer to the Select Committee his Bill amending the Merchant Shipping Act was agreed to after Mr. Bhore had explained that the Bill had full approval of the Central Hedjaz Committee in India and the Hedjaz Committee at Jeddah. Local Governments approved of it while the clauses to which objection had been taken in some quarters could be discussed in the Select Committee.

AMENDING IMPERIAL BANK ACT.

Sir Basil Blackett next moved for the Select Committee to consider his Bill to amend the Imperial Bank Act. This Bill was introduced in Delhi to enable the Imperial Bank with the object either of averting or of facilitating the winding-up of any banking concern to assist such concern by making advances to it or to liquidators of such concern not only against the securities prescribed elsewhere in the Act, but against its assets generally. Sir Basil Blackett made it clear to remove doubts that foreign exchange banks did not come within the operation of this Bill. The Assembly agreed to the motion for the Select Committee.

LAND CUSTOMS BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett next introduced the Land Customs Bill. Its statement of Objects and Reasons observes:—"Only laws governing the collection of land customs in British India at present in force are the Madras Act VI of 1844 and the Bombay Act of 1857. It has been repeatedly pointed out to the Government of India by local Governments which have to administer these Acts that both of them are very defective and these defects are reported to hamper seriously the attempts of the land customs administration to cope with extensive smuggling over land frontiers of goods liable to high duties which has sprung up recently. The substitution of more effective provisions has, for this reason, become a matter of urgency and moreover legislation is necessary in order to permit of centralisation of the land customs administration in Madras following upon the centralisation of the sea customs administration effected by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. The Madras Government is pressing for this step to be taken. (2) It is proposed to repeal two local Acts and to substitute a single act of the Central Legislature. The Bill as drafted contains a few simple provisions to deal with matters that have no direct counterpart in the sea customs law, such as the appointment of land customs stations, determination of routes and procedure for obtaining permits to import or export goods on the payment of duty, or on satisfying the officer that the goods are not dutiable. The Bill has designedly been made as simple as possible, because it is only intended to bridge the gap until the Government of India are able to introduce a Bill for the general revision of law relating to sea, land and air customs, the preparation of which they have now in hand. The Bill is made to extend the whole of British India (except Aden) in order to enable the use in any part of British India of the power which was taken in the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1924, to apply customs tariff or parts of it to the goods crossing the frontier of any foreign territory at present. That power is ineffective in the case of the frontier of such a country as Siam, because of the absence of any law under which processes of levying the duty could be carried out."

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING.

Sir Charles Innes introduced the Bill for Better Regulation of Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories.

The Indian Cotton Committee in their report recommended certain measures including the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories to prevent such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration which are injurious to the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. The recommendations of the Committee, however, involved an excessive amount of official interference. The object of the present Bill is to put the trade in a position to protect itself by providing for the making of bales and the record of ownership and by providing further that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser. The Bill also makes provision for the maintenance of registers for statistical returns for the use of correct scales and weights and for the structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. The Bill is based on the recommendations of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and is supplementary to the Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee then introduced the last Bill on Agenda for amending the Post Office Act. The object of the Bill is to make fraudulent use of stamping machines or of the impressions of such machines punishable in India and to apply the provision of Section 27 of the Post Office Act to postal articles from abroad bearing counterfeit or previously used impressions of stamping machines.

The Assembly rose at one and adjourned till the 8th.

RESOLUTIONS FOR 18TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Eight resolutions have been balloted for discussion on the 18th. Mr. Rama Iyengar drew the first ballot for his resolution relating to the Taxation Enquiry Committee. Mr. Haji Wajiuddin's resolution for the prohibition of importation of liquor stands second and Dr. Gour's motion for the establishment of a Supreme Court is the third. The fourth in order is Mr. Patel's resolution regarding the release of political prisoners. Mr. Duni Chand comes next with a motion for the repeal of the cotton excise duty. Mr. Mohamed Yakub's resolution regarding the women franchise stands sixth. The next is Mr. Shamlal Nehru's resolution on the Opium Convention, and the last is Mr. Pookan's regarding the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

KENYA QUESTION.

INDIA AT LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Several important questions were answered and four Government Bills were introduced in the first meeting to-day of the Council of State. Before the proceedings commenced five new members were sworn in, namely Mr. Corbett, Secretary to the Commerce Department in place of Mr. Chadwick, Mr. W. G. Mcfarland, vice Rev. Macphail (Madras), Syed Muhamed Padsha Sahib, in place of Khan Bahadur Sahib Bahadur Usman Sahib (deceased) (Madras), the Hon. Mr. C. A. Barron (Official) and Mr. Muhamad Yamin Khan, vice Nawab Abdul Majid (deceased).

AMENDMENT OF LEGISLATIVE RULES

At question time, Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, on behalf of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari (who was absent), put several interpellations and then asked, *inter alia* for the reasons and the circumstances relating to the amendment of the Legislative rules regarding additional supplementary grants.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, in his reply said "the Hon. Member is doubtless aware a temporary injunction was granted by the Calcutta High Court on 7th July against the President of the Bengal Legislative Council including in that term the Deputy President and the panel chairmen, restraining them from putting a motion relating to a supplementary grant before the Bengal Legislative Council pending the final determination of a suit which had been filed in that Court. In the course of the order directing the issue of an injunction, Mr. Justice Ghose held that the motion could not be presented to the Council because of the provisions of Rule 32 of the Bengal Legislative Council rules. It will be remembered that the Joint Select Committee of Parliament in their remarks on clause 11 of the Bill of 1919 suggested that a Governor would be justified, if so advised by his Ministers when a Council had altered the provision for a "transferred" subject in resubmitting a provision to the Council for a review of their former decision. The Joint Committee intimated that they did not apprehend that any statutory prescription to that effect was required as stated by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords on 21st July 1924. The Government of India and the Secretary of State agreed in thinking that the rules referred to did not in fact preclude such a motion as was proposed to be moved by the Government of Bengal. In view, however, of the opinion expressed by the learned judge of the Calcutta High Court, and of the fact that the Government of India understood that a similar motion was proposed to be moved in the Bombay Legislative Council which was due to meet on 21st July the Government of India considered that it was desirable to amend the rule. They accordingly made the necessary recommendations in regard to the Indian Legislative rules and the Legislative Council rules of each province. Their recommendations were sanctioned by the Secretary of State-in-Council, and amendments to remove all doubts as to the meaning of the rules were made on 19th July and published on 21st July. I would merely add that Mr. Justice Ghose, in directing the issue of an injunction, concluded his order by expressing the opinion that the rules required revision in the light of the events in the case before him. The Reforms Enquiry Committee was not sitting at the time and the proposals for the amendment and the reasons therefor were made, accordingly, not laid before that Committee. The Government of India do not know whether the law officers of the Crown were consulted in England at the time. They did not themselves consult the Advocate-General of Bengal. The Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table.

Mr. Devamurti asked if these Rules were placed on the table of the House of Commons before they were brought into operation.

Mr. Crerar: "I have no doubt that that was the cause, but it is not a matter within my cognizance."

LORD OLIVIER'S SPEECH.

In another question, Sir Devaprasad had called Government's attention to Lord Olivier's speech in the House of Lords on 21st July on the Indian Reforms, and asked whether his speech was not likely to prejudice the Reforms before the present Muddiman Committee had completed its labours. The Home Secretary quoted the text of Lord Olivier's speech explaining the Home Government's position, and said that, in view of those terms, no question of representation to the Secretary of State arose.

Sir Narasimha Sarma informed Sardar Jogendra Singh that the Government of India had only received the reports of the Committees appointed by the Government of Madras, the Punjab and the U. P. on the land revenue question. A supplementary question by Sardar Jogendra Singh brought forth the reply from the Education Member that some of these reports recommended a revision of the standard and the extension of the period of the Settlement but the Government of India would be consulted on these matters and if properly raised, those matters could be discussed by the Central legislature.

Mr. Crerar replying to another question of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari told Dr. D. N. Mitter that it was hoped that a delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association would visit India during the ensuing cold weather and that an opportunity would then occur for arranging informal conferences between the Delegation and the members of the two Houses of Legislature to discuss the part to be taken by the Indian legislature in the Association and other matters connected therewith.

KENYA QUESTION.

Sir Narasimha Sarma, replying to Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari's question, regarding the pronouncement of the Secretary of State for Colonies about the Kenya question, said the Government of India would avail themselves of a suitable opportunity to make further representations in this connection. Sir Narsimha Sarma on behalf of the Viceroy, the Government of India and himself expressed high appreciation of the work of the Colonies Committee. That Committee had a delicate and difficult mission and it had discharged it with great credit to themselves and advantages to the Government.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri asked for publication of the correspondence relating to the Kenya question after obtaining, if necessary, the consent of the authorities concerned.

Sir Narsimha Sarma referred Mr. Sastri to his (the speaker's) speech of 10th March in the Council of State: "The Government of India feel", said Sir N. Sarma, "that the Kenya question is still a live issue, and that it would not be possible just at present, to obtain the consent of all parties concerned to the publication of correspondence, but Mr. Sastri's suggestion will be taken into consideration."

Replying to Mr. Sastri's other questions, the Education Member said that the Government of India were in communication with the Secretary of State for India on the subject of watching the interests of India and her nationals in so far as they might be affected by the inquiries of the various Committees and Commissions recently announced by the Colonial Secretary in respect of East Africa and other territories. As regards securing a modification regarding franchise, the Highlands, an Indians in the employment of the Public service in Kenya, the Government of India would avail themselves of a suitable opportunity to make further representations.

Mr. Vedamurti asked if it was a fact that on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative Council of Kenya, on 12th August, the Council Chamber segregated Indian reporters, the Education Member said he had no information.

INDIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Sir Mahomed Shafi replied to Mr. Sastri that the Secretary of State, after most careful consideration, appointed Lord Hardinge as the leader of the Indian delegation to the Assembly of League of Nations. Before this decision was reached, every consideration was given to the assurance conveyed on behalf of the Government in the debate in the Council of State last March. There was no question that a non-Indian would more properly expound the subjects to be discussed at Geneva. The Government of India had no information whether the suggestion to appoint Lord Hardinge emanated from the Secretariat here or from the India Office at Whitehall, but the Secretary of State was placed in possession of the Council of State's proceedings before he arrived at the decision.

After the question time the President referred in feeling terms to the deaths of two members of the Council, namely, Nawab Abdul Majid and Khan Bahadur Usman Sahib. Sir Mahomed Shafi associated himself and his colleagues with the expressions of regret and described the late Abdul Nawab Majid as a prominent figure in the Moslem public life of India.

Mr. Yamin Khan (the successor of Nawab Abdul Majid) supported the motion to express sympathy of the Council with the relatives of both the deceased.

Before Legislative business was taken up Mr. McWatters suggested the election of three members of the Council of State to the Committee to be appointed in pursuance of the promise made by Sir Charles Innes (during the Steel Protection Bill debate) on the question of foreign capital. The Finance Member and the Commerce Member would be on this Committee and the Legislative Assembly was going to appoint four members to it. He advised the Council to elect three members.

The President asked the members to send in their nominations before Saturday afternoon, adding that the elections would be held on Monday.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Four Government Bills were introduced by Mr. Crerar without discussion. The first was to consolidate and amend the law to provide for special protection in respect of civil revenue Legislation of Indian Soldiers serving under special conditions. In explaining the features of this Bill the Home Secretary said that its object was to reaffirm and render more effective, and in some respects to extend the principle of the existing legislation. The principle of that legislation was that the Indian soldiers serving under military conditions which precluded them, owing to long business away from their homes, from taking any measures protecting their civil interests in property and other matters should suffer no detriment in consequence. The Local Governments, who had been consulted in the matter of amending the law unanimously accepted the suggestion to extend the operation of the Act to soldiers serving on garrison duty overseas and in certain areas in India. Certain of the authorities consulted were, however, of opinion that the Act should not apply to suits, appeals or applications to enforce a right of preemption nor to cases in which the interests of soldiers in the proceedings were either identical with or adequately represented be another party to the proceeding. The former restriction on the application of the Act might be compared with Exception 8 of the Indian Limitation Act and the restriction was proposed because of the insecurity of tenure which was involved by the present law in such cases. The Bill had been prepared to give effect to these suggestions.

The next Bill introduced by Mr. Crerar was to amend and consolidate the law relating to Government and other provident funds. The objects of this Bill are several. At present the Provident Funds Act provides that sums standing to the credit of the depositor are payable to the widow or children at the decease of the depositor and such sums do not form part of the estate of the deceased and the interests of the widow and the children are protected.

It is considered that the same degree of protection should be accorded to other dependents of the deceased besides the widow and the children as otherwise the accumulations of the depositor who dies before such accumulations are disbursed to him may be held liable to meet the debts. It is also provided in the Bill that, (with certain exceptions), in spite of debts, liabilities, assignments or any form of encumbrance, the depositor, on retirement (or his dependents or nominees if he dies before retirement) or after retirement but before actual disbursement, should receive intact the accumulation at his credit in the fund.

The third Bill introduced by Mr. Crerar was to amend the Motor Vehicles Act consequent on the decision of the Bombay High Court that the rule of Bombay Government regarding the annual registration of the motor vehicles is *ultra vires*, the local Government not having power to make such a rule under the present Act. But there is an urgent need for annual registration, especially in connection with the traffic control in large cities. Majority of the local Governments consulted are in favour of amending the law. It is therefore proposed in this Bill to legalise the renewal of registration of motor vehicles after such period and on payment of such fees as may be considered desirable by the local Governments.

The last Bill is to give effect to certain articles of International Convention for the suppression of circulation of and traffic in obscene publications. The important feature of this Bill is to fix the age at twenty under which a person should be considered a minor in respect of whom offences might be committed. It also provides for searching of any premises where there is reason to believe that objectionable matters are either made or deposited.

COUNCIL ADJOURNS TO 8TH INST.

The Council then adjourned till Monday 8th instant when the Indian Soldiers Litigation Bill and motor vehicles bill, introduced to-day, would be discussed.

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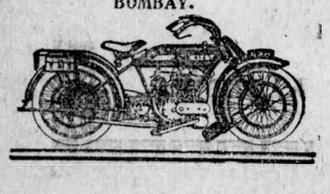

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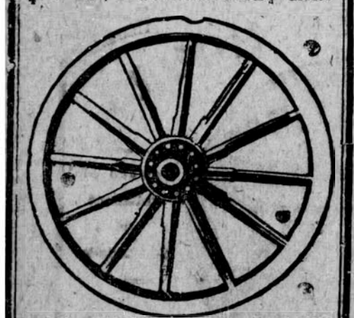

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KERALA NOTES.

MALABAR TENANCY.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF MR. MENON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, Sept. 2.

The land problem in British Malebar is engaging the serious attention of those who are immediately concerned with the proprietorship and the tilling of the lands from a long time since. The so-called "Jenmis" who have got supreme powers over the land, evicting their tenant at their sweet will and pleasure, are few in number and the land Monopoly is with this class. They form the aristocracy of the land being highly influential, both by material prosperity and social status. Just below these people are the "Kanom" Tenants, who have been long associated with the Jenmis. These people have the lands allotted from the Jenmis from time immemorial, when these Jenmies, wanted around them a body of people to safeguard their interests and to work for them. Besides their lands were so extensive and unwieldy that the major portion of them were left fallow for more reasons than one. Scarcity of agricultural labours, and the incapacity to meet with even Government tax, forced the Jenmi to entrust his tenant with portions of lands, in return for which, he received an amount called "kanom." The idea of eviction and similar notions were far from their imagination, and the tenant was cultivating the soil and improving it, with the idea that it was his own. These conditions continued, and the Jenmi and the tenant lived amicably, having mutual obligations and neither party suspected the other. But with the advent of the British Raj, the law courts, made the Jenmi, the sole proprietor, without going into the origin and evolution of the true relationship and in consonance with the Irish Land Act, the "Jenmi" was allowed to get his lands evicted after redeeming the kanom amount and other improvements at the end of twelve years. Now, the price of land cites, and the security of property and person increased. Jenmies began to feel conscious of their influence and Governmental support, which is naturally at the back of the Aristocracy, and took to getting rid of the tenants. Thus a large number of people amounting to nearly 17 lakhs, has to suffer and sacrifice the fruits of several generations of their forefathers. There are instances when lands which were in the cherished possession of 200 to 300 years have been most mercilessly evicted. And it is to do away with this kind of insecurity of land tenure in Malabar that a non-official Bill in the Madras Council, has been placed in its legislative anvil. Besides the "Kanom" Tenant mentioned above there is also the "Vesumpatom" Tenant, who is under the "Kanom" tenant, cultivates the land and giving the fixed quota of the produce to his immediate overlord. The proposed Bill provides for fixity of tenure, to this class also. Many "Kanom" tenants are also tilling their own lands. Now the Government has conceded to give fixity of tenure to "Vesumpatamdars" and the Jenmi also sees eye to eye with this position, in as much as he clearly sees that this kind of tenant is quite harmless. For he is a simple cultivator, always at the mercy of the money lender, borrowing money at exorbitent rates, even for raising his crops. Now the Jenmi will come to the position of the money lender and see that the "Vesumpatamdar" is at his back and call. Both the Government and the Jenmi, are against conceding to the rights of the "Kanomdar" who in fact has been the chief instrument in improving the land. The cultivator has been paid by the Kanomdar for his work. The non-official majority has supported the Bill in its first reading and it has passed into the Select Committee. The Jenmis are strong enough to look after themselves. The Vesumpatamdi position is safe. For all support them. The Kanomdar is between the deep sea and the devil.

MR. M. P. NARAYANA MENON.

It has been pointed out times out of numbers that Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, who was sentenced to transportation for life in connection with the Mopalah rebellion, is quite innocent of the crime for which he has to suffer. The gentry of Malabar even including loyal aristocrats has memoralised to His Excellency the then Governor, to the same effect. The local Press has often times exposed the real situations under which Mr. Menon was entrapped by police, of the Martial Law days in Malabar. And now the Madras Legislative Council, has demanded the release of Mr. Menon, even though the Home Member opposed to it. The Malabar unofficial public and their representatives in the Council, have done their best to save an innocent man who is suffering, because of the machinations of a police officer, who believed that his self-respect was wounded beyond limits, when he was pointed out his duty, by Mr. Menon, at Manjeri, when people were terrified at the impending attacks of Moplahs at the outbreak of rebellion. The Malabar public hopes that the Madras Government will pay heed to the wishes of the Council and save a noble soul from unmerited misery.

SPINNING IN TRAVANCORE.

It is gratifying to note that the Travancore educational authorities are taking necessary steps to impart instruction in spinning in their Vernacular schools. Their idea is to get, experienced hands, who know all the details of spinning and carding. If they are not able to secure such experts, they propose to get one trained. This example is to be followed by other Native States as well.

"SIR PURSHOTAMDAS'S BILLS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public mind is now agitated over a controversy going on in the Press regarding Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas' Bill on currency and exchange. I believe Messrs. Wadia and Joshi have given more correct view of the position, but they have failed to give proper remedy. I too consider that the currency of a country might well be regarded as a sacred institution, as sacred as the constitution that safeguards the rights and interests of people against the art of demagogues and the force of tyrants, and should not be touched except by the samo means which govern changes and amendments of written constitutions in other civilized countries.

Mr. Madon and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji representing the Bombay Merchants' Chamber have been pressing the Government to fix the rupee at 1s. 4d. gold. I believe that is unsound in principle. No nation has its unit standard fixed in such an arbitrary way as is advocated. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas' Bill, as it stands, will no doubt give the sanction of Indian public opinion to this system of gold exchange standard with all its dangers of being manipulated by our British rulers for their benefit, and not for Indian interest. It is certain that no nation having even a rudimentary awakening of public opinion on currency and exchange, would ever have tolerated the loot of the Indian treasury and on the mercantile community, such as that was perpetrated in the year 1920.

At the same time Mr. Madon has rightly put the question that "what to do with so many rupees that are in currency and as well as in hoards?" I shall give reply to this question in the latter part of the article. But what I would ask from Mr. Madon is what remedy does he suggest so that Government should not be able to tamper with the currency and exchange? is there anything in Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas' Bill which will prevent Government from selling Councils and Reverse Councils?

What is wanted is not the fixity of exchange. Fixity may be a convenience, but not an essential condition. Trade and industry of a country have flourished and will flourish in a fluctuating exchange. Exchange is an unerring mercantile and monetary barometer. Not only does it offer to the trading community the means of ascertaining the state of the commercial atmosphere—indicating when the air is charged with the storm, or when fair weather is likely to set in,—but it so clearly points to the disturbing currents, that its study and due comprehension suggest the course by which danger can be avoided, and moderate the precipitate action of panic. What is more important is *the stability of the rate of interest and not the stability of exchange.* Indian industries and agriculture suffer in proportion to the changes in the rates of interest. Therefore what is required is that greater flexibility be given to the Imperial Bank of India for managing the rate of interest for the benefit of the country on proper banking system. Let the Imperial Bank of India be the custodian of nation's principal gold reserve and its minimum rate of interest be based on the greater or less need there is, to protect this reserve from the inroads which may be made into it.

Secondly, Sir Basil Blackett—the Finance Member to the Government of India—said recently in his speech at the Indian Merchants' Chamber, "were it not for the Government buying, sterling exchange would have gone to higher level!" But in my opinion Government has not been doing the right thing. During the last decade Government of India had been manipulating and managing the currency and exchange, and which certainly was not its sphere. *Government is not and should not be a banking concern.* Manipulation of exchange should be left in the hands of the exchange banks. And let exchange take care of itself. *Government on no account should sell Councils or Reverse Councils.* Let it buy through the Imperial Bank in the open Indian market only sufficient to meet its "Home" charges. At present Government has been buying and is still buying more than its requirements for Home charges, and now naturally the public is becoming suspicious about its ulterior motives lest these sterling reserves in England be not used again for purchases of silver or sale of Reverse Councils at some remote date. *What I want, is no interference from Government in exchange whether it goes to any level—high or low.* It can take care of itself better than Government can do; and the prosperity of both the consumers and producers lies in the fluctuating exchange without any Government interference.

Thirdly, what I want is a new Coinage Act or an amendment to the old Act to be brought in the next sessions of the Legislative Assembly containing the following clauses:—

(1) The coinage unit be one rupee equal to 7.5334 grains of fine gold.

(2) The standard gold coin be of two denominations: (a) fifteen rupees gold piece called "mahur" containing 113.0016 grains of fine gold and 11/12 fine; and (b) of seven rupees and a half called half "mahur" containing half the amount of fine gold of "mahur." Or the standard gold coins be of two denominations: (a) ten-rupee gold piece containing 75.334 grains of fine gold and 11/12 fine; (b) also twenty rupees gold piece containing 150.668 grains of fine gold and 11/12 fine.

(3) Subsidiary silver and copper coins as are already in existence.

(d) Free import and export of gold and silver without any restriction.

(5) That a free gold mint be opened at Bombay and Calcutta where only seignorage charges to be taken from public for coining gold.

(6) That silver rupee be full legal tender to any amount as well as "mahurs" and half "mahurs." (This will remove the difficulty of Mr. Madon of having so many rupees in currency and hoards.)

Fourthly, a new Paper Currency Act or an amendment to the old Paper Currency Act be brought in the next sessions of the Legislative Assembly containing the following clauses:—

(1) That henceforward the issue of the currency notes be vested in the hands of the Imperial Bank of India.

(2) Silver coin and bullion should not exceed the ⅓ of the entire paper currency issued and the rest should be in gold coin and bullion. (No doubt this will give difficulty under the present circumstances, but it should be gradually adopted. All the profits accruing from the interest of the paper currency be utilized for this purpose by the Imperial Bank.)

(3) In addition to the notes which the Imperial Bank may legally issue against the reserve of gold and silver, it be specially permitted to issue notes to an amount not exceeding rupees 30 crores on the Security of Government Loan, Bonds, Treasury Bills, Commercial Bills and other reliable securities. Further should it be deemed necessary on account of the condition of the money market to increase the amount of money, additional notes be issued against the deposit of Life Security if sanctioned by the Finance Minister. In this case the Bank be required to pay an issue tax at the rate of not less than 5 per cent. per annum on the amount so issued.—Yours, etc.,

T. ALIM.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

NEED OF A HOSTEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government Law School, Bombay, has more than 600 students on the roll. There being no residential quarters attached to the institution, most of these students scatter themselves in all localities of Bombay in search of rooms and take advantage of the nearest lodge in the vicinity. A small number finds shelter in some remote suburbs of Bombay. The effect of the inconvenience and unwholesome food on the helpless students can be well estimated from the large number of them suffering from various sorts of diseases and ailments which if compared to the number in other colleges is simply appalling. The argument advanced against the idea is that most of these students find some employment and can very well accommodate themselves within the means at their disposal. But this is not the fact. Nearly ninety per cent of them have no other business but their daily attendance at the School for only one hour in the evening, which is in itself a greater hardship, for they are deprived of their evening walk and other pastimes as the journey to and back from the school takes the whole of the evening time. I fail to understand if 5-45 p.m. to 6-45 p.m. is the appropriate time for serious studies. A memorial was sent to the Principal requesting him to make arrangements for holding at least one class in the morning as it was done previously so that those who have no employment during the day time might take aavantage of it. But the request was not heeded to the reasons given for doing so being vague and illusory.

I therefore request the authorities concerned through the columns of your paper to pay due attention to the hardships of the students and to find out ways and means to remove them as soon as possible. They will earn the gratitude and goodwill of hundreds of students who are at present at the mercy of circumstances, and will no doubt ultimately find that their labour was not wasted away and that their energies had been exerted in a worthy cause.—Yours, etc.,

'AGGRIEVED.'

ECHO OF MAROL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 1.

On Friday in sentencing Amirkhan Baba Khan, a Pathan trader in bullocks, to four months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of two months' further imprisonment, Mr. Gunjikar the First Class Resident Magistrate Bandra observed the thefts and dacoities are facilitated by the ease with which stolen property is disposed of and receiver of stolen property must therefore be dealt with severely.

The accused in this case had been charged with receiving a watch alleged to have formed part of the booty amounting to Rs. 7,000 carried away on the occasion of the thrilling dacoity committed so far back as on the night of the 23rd July 1922, at Marol in the bungalow of the Barucha family.

It appears that in a certain case of murder and theft two Pathans, namely Chirraeuddin and Abdul Satar were "wanted" by the Bombay Police, and the Police Sub-Inspector of the Nagpada Police Station in the course of his investigation came upon the watch in the possession of the accused, and he very cleverly elicited something from him in consequence of which the Bombay Police forthwith communicated with the suburban police of Ville Parle with the result that it was soon established beyond doubt that the watch was a wedding present and belonged to Mr. A. M. Barucha, of Marol, and that it had formed part of the booty carried away at the dacoity.

In this case, it will be remembered only two of the robbers concerned were brought to book, one having been hanged and the other transported for life, while of the big booty carried away only the watch has so far been recovered. It is a characteristic of Pathan robbers—often so baffling to the police—that when caught, they scrupulously avoid splitting on their comrades even if they have got to swing for it, and this accounts for the escape of so many Pathan criminals of the deepest dye and the frequent failure on the part of the police to discorge property looted by Pathan robbers.

TRIAL OF A PATHAN.

Jumakhan Baharkhan, a military looking wiry young Pathan dressed as though he were ready for a Rugby football match, with moustaches and hair curled up and combed after the fashion of the ex-Emperor of Germany, whom he very much resembles, is being tried by Mr. Gunjikar, at the Resident Magistrate's Court at Bandra on charges under Sections 457 and 394 I.P.C. (housebreaking at night and dacoity).

The thrilling details of the recent raid committed by a gang of Pathan dacoits in the house of Mr. Rustomji Madon at Marolducting the prosecution.

have been already published in the "Chronicle."

Dr. Vaz of the Andheri Government Hospital was one of the witnesses who testified to the injuries on the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Madon as also on the accused.

Questioned by the Court if he had anything to say to the Doctor the accused who was undefended but conducted the cross-examination in a daring and defiant tone himself, asked the Doctor: "Dhaktar Sab are you quite sure you have given out everything from your own head or at the instigation of the Police?" "Of course, from my own personal observation," was the reply. Many questions were also asked of the Sub-Inspector, in cross-examination, and as the replies seemed to be quite unwelcome to him the accused exclaimed in a tone of despair: "It is no use for me to ask anything. I shall therefore say nothing at all," and quite sad and sullen, the prosecution having closed their case, the accused was marched off to his cell.

All throughout he has maintained that he is as innocent of the crime laid at his door as a new born babe and that the case against him is altogether false.

Mr. Gosavi Police Prosecutor assisted by Sub-Inspector Kaikushroo Pestanji is conducting the prosecution.

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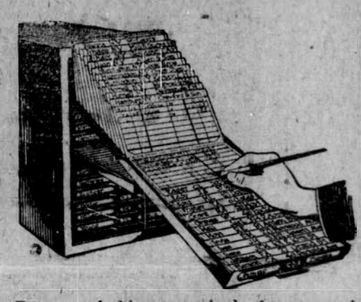

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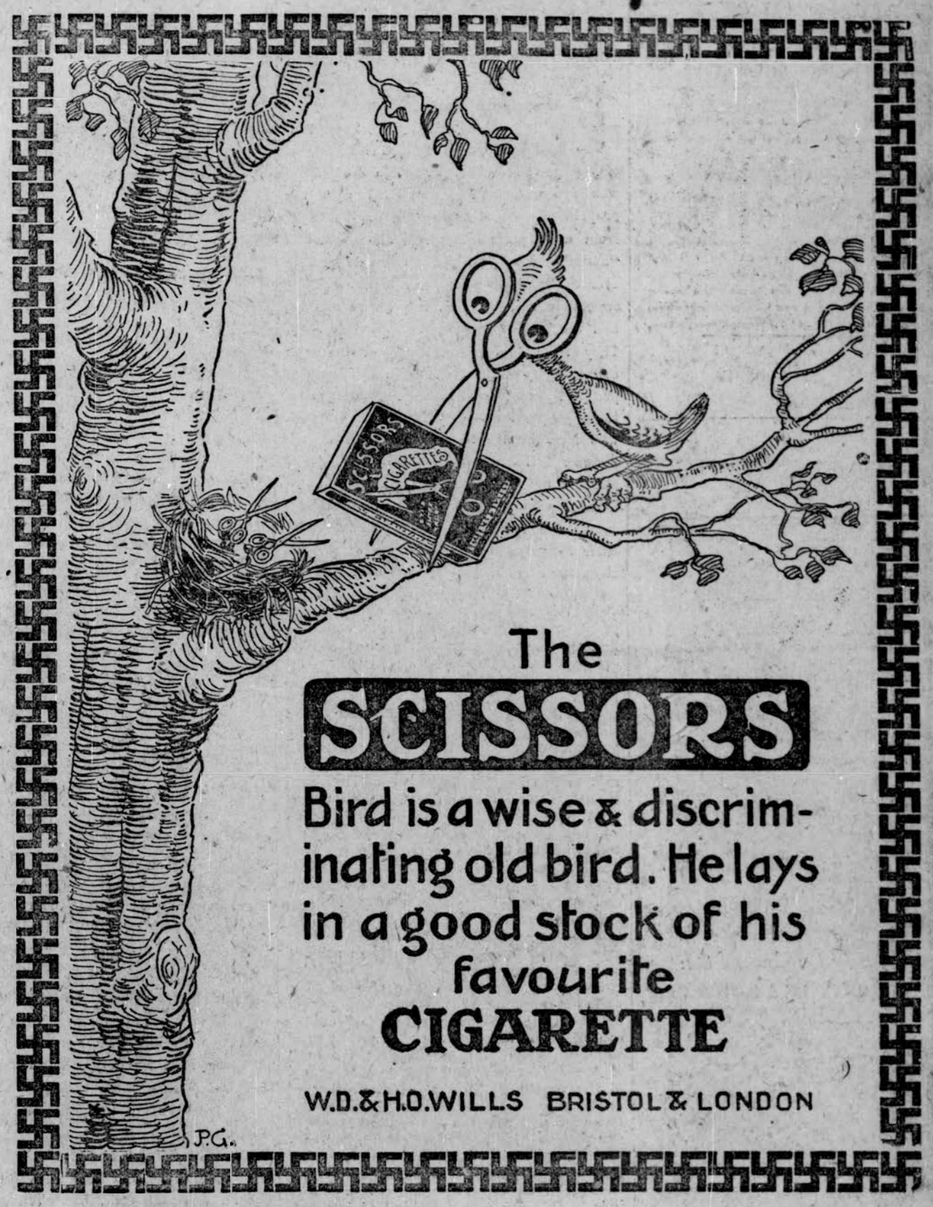

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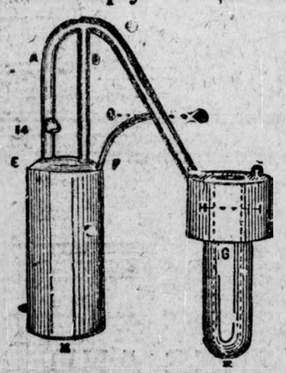

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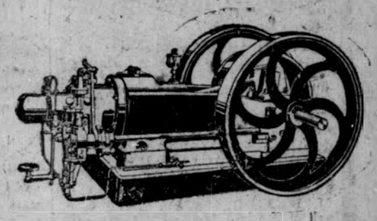

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